

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 563.

APRIL 20, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

The Council have the gratification to announce that Frederick Gye, Esq., has kindly placed the Royal Italian Opera House at their disposal for a BENEFIT in aid of the funds on Friday, the 10th of May, full particulars of which will be duly announced. Applications for places to be made to No 15, Bedford-street, W.C. J. W. ANSON, Secretary.

## ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MAY.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF AUMALE in the Chair. The Stewards will be announced in future advertisements. 4, Adelphi-terrace. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

THE GENERAL ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Society, for the Election of the President, Vice-President, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861, at the Society's House, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C.

The Chair will be taken at Four o'clock precisely. W. S. W. VAUX, Hon. Sec.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT EXAMINATION for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will commence on MONDAY, the 6th of May.

Fellows and Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries Company, are eligible for Examination.

Every Candidate is required to communicate, by letter, with Dr. Day, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for Registration, on or before Saturday, the 4th of May.

By order of the Senatus Academicus. JAMES McBEAN, M.A., Secretary.

St. Andrews, Feb. 12, 1861.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.

Faculty of Medicine.—THE SUMMER TERM will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MAY.

Classes in the order in which they meet:

Practical Surgery.—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S. 7½ a.m.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Professor Garrod, M.D., F.R.S. 8 a.m.

Pathological Anatomy.—Professor Jenner, M.D., F.R.S. 10 a.m.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S. 11 a.m.

Midwifery.—Professor Murphy, M.D. 12 a.m.

Palæo-Zoology.—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S. 3 p.m.

Botany.—Professor Oliver, F.R.S. 4 p.m.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Wharton Jones, F.R.S. Hour to be fixed.

Hospital Practice. Daily.

Medical Clinical Lectures.—Professor Walshe, M.D.; Professor Garrod, M.D., F.R.S.; and Professor Jenner, M.D.

Surgical Clinical Lectures.—Professor Quain, F.R.S.; and Professor Erichsen.

Clinical Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases.—Professor Wharton Jones, F.R.S.

Practical Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus.—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S.

Practical Pharmacy.—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of the College. JOHN E. ERICHSEN, Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

April 8, 1861.

## THOMAS BARING Esq., M.P., has

kindly consented to preside at a PUBLIC DINNER, on Tuesday, May 7, 1861, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in aid of the SPECIAL FUND of the LONDON MECHANICAL INSTITUTE, for the purchase of the lease, and the liberation of Lord Brougham and Joshua Walker, Esq., the surviving trustees, from the liabilities generously incurred by them in connection therewith.

Upwards of 2000, have already been subscribed, and 1500, more are required.

## FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford

His Grace the Duke of Wellington

The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne

The Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's

The Right Hon. Lord Feversham

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons

The Right Hon. Viscount Raynham, M.P.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P.

The Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

Sir Denis Le Marchant

The Hon. P. Pleydell, Bourne, M.P.

T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P.

R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.

William Ewart, Esq., M.P.

The Hon. Dudley Campbell

Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.

gentlemen willing to co-operate in promoting the object, as stewards or otherwise, are requested to communicate with the Secretary to the Fund, Mr. C. NASH, at 1, Finner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., to whom subscriptions may be forwarded, and also to the bankers, Messrs. HAMBURY, LLOYD, and Co., 60, Lombard-street.

## CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

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Subscribers may select to the amount of their subscription from a variety of cop. right works of art in ceramic statuary, Wedgwood-ware, metal, or photographs, chrono-lithographs, &c.; with ONE CHANCE FOR EACH GUINEA SUBSCRIBED in the next Distribution of Prizes.

Specimens on view in the Crystal Palace, and at the offices of the local agents.

By order, I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY,

MAY 1st. Tickets for the GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of the "CREATION" are now on sale at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter-hall, and at the usual agents.

Admission tickets, if purchased before the 30th April, Five Shillings; Reserved Stalls, in blocks, as at the Handel Festival, Five Shillings extra.

The new Season Tickets will admit, subject to the usual regulations.

NOTICE.—Immediate application is requisite to secure Stalls in the Central Blocks. Post-office Orders or Cheques to be payable to GEORGE GROVE.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Season 1861-2.

TICKETS for the New Season, commencing on Wednesday, 1st May next, and terminating on the 30th April 1862, are now ready for issue.

They are of two classes—viz. Two Guineas, admitting free on all occasions; One Guinea, admitting free on all occasions when the price of admission to the Palace on the day is under 5s., but admitting on those days on which the price of admission is 5s. and upwards, on payment of half-a-crown.

The days on which the price of admission is fixed at 5s. and upwards already decided upon, are:

The Great Festival Performance of Haydn's "Creation," on Wednesday, 1st May.

The Twelve Opera Concerts on Fridays in May, June, and July.

The Great Flower Show, on Saturday, 18th May.

Season Tickets for children under twelve years of age will be issued at the uniform rate of Half-a-Guinea.

Tickets, and the published programme of the season, may be had at the usual agents, at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall.

By Order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

## SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.

Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the Act of Parliament relating to the establishment of Sir JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, No. 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, the Museum will be OPEN every Thursday and Friday during the months of April, May, and June, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m. for which cards of admission may be obtained at the Museum April 1861.

GEORGE HOBSON, Curator pro tem.

## CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West

Strand.—THE GOVERNORS earnestly solicit ASSISTANCE for this Hospital, which is chiefly dependent upon Voluntary Contributions and Legacies. It provides accommodation for upwards of 100 In-Patients constantly, and prompt aid to nearly 3000 Cases of Accident and dangerous emergency annually, besides relief to an unlimited number of Sick and disabled Poor daily.

Subscriptions are thankfully received by the SECRETARY, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. COITTS and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. DUMMOND, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. HOARE, 57, Fleet-street; and through all the principal Bankers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

## THE PRESS.

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An EDITOR of great experience, and a good and successful writer on political, literary, and general topics, WISHES TO WRITE LEADERS for a COUNTRY PAPER. Terms moderate.

Apply to "D. C. L." (No. 563), Carrick Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### EDITOR.—

The advertisers, who contemplate issuing a weekly periodical, intended principally for the working classes, would be glad to communicate with any gentleman competent to conduct such a work.

Application to be made by letter, stating age and qualifications, with references, addressed to "A. B.," at Mr. Stanford's, No. 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

### TO COUNTRY REPORTERS.

WANTED, as REPORTER and CANVASSER, for a country district, an intelligent, industrious young man. He must be able to take a fair short-hand note.

Address "N. N.," stating age and salary, 42, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

### WANTED, a steady, intelligent YOUNG

MAN, of good address, who has had experience behind the Counter and in Bookkeeping, and who can report police business, public meetings, &c., for a provincial paper.

Address, stating age, qualifications, references, &c., "W. H.," 44, Clarendon-street, Leamington.

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a HALF SHARE in a PROVINCIAL WEEKLY PAPER, on moderate terms. It has been many years established, and has a good advertising connection; and with energy and the infusion of a little capital would give a very good return.

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### ILLUSTRATED PAPER for SALE, of

established reputation, offering a rare opportunity of profitable investment for a moderate amount of capital, the paper being now a standard publication, and capable of considerable extension, especially as a medium to manufacturers and others, and prospectively an important feature as a channel of advertisement to exhibitors who may choose to advertise pictorially during the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Further particulars may be obtained of SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, Auctioneers of Literary Property, 22, Fleet-street, E.C.

## C. MITCHELL and CO., Agents for the

Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Property, have for DISPOSAL—

1. A LONDON LOCAL PAPER in an eligible trading locality. Price for copyright and office fixtures 1200; would be a good opportunity for a gentleman who could report and edit.

2. A PROVINCIAL PAPER in the East of England, profits 4000 per annum. Price 10000, including plant.

PRESS ENGAGEMENTS.—EDITORS

and REPORTERS requiring ENGAGEMENTS should register their names at C. MITCHELL and Co.'s Office.

General Advertising and Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

## TO be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Three

Crowns, Leicester, on APRIL 30, 1861, at THREE, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the COPYRIGHT and RIGHT of PUBLISHING the MIDLAND FREE PRESS, a Weekly Penny Newspaper, of advanced Liberal Politics, established in 1855, and having a circulation of more than 5000 copies. The plant to be taken at a valuation.

Further information, and a printed statement of particulars, may be obtained at the office, 17, Belvoir-street, or of Messrs. K. and G. TOLLER, Solicitors, Leicester.

## THE ARTS.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—

The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from 10 till 5. Admission, 1s. Catalogue 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

### EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of

BRITISH ARTISTS: incorporated by Royal Charter.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from 9 a.m. until dusk.

T. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

### EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S

GREAT PICTURE (Cattle leaving the Farm-yard) is now OPEN for public EXHIBITION at 3, Hanover-square.

This picture is the largest composition ever painted by this great Flemish master, on which he has been engaged for the last three years. Open from 10 till dusk. Admission 1s.

### BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—One

Shilling.—The entire of this interesting and world-famed Exhibition is NOW OPENED, at the reduced charge of 1s. The views are Rome, Messina, and Switzerland, being the last works of the late Mr. Burford.—Panorama Royal, Leicester-square. Open daily from ten till dusk.

### EXHIBITION of FINE ARTS at

GENEVA.—The BIS-ANNUAL EXHIBITION will take place this year, at the Electoral Palace, from the 1st to the 31st of August. Swiss and other artists desirous of taking part therein are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will inform them of the rules of the Exhibition, as well as of the time and manner of forwarding their works of art.

J. MOISE PIQUET, Counsellor of State, President of the Commission of Organisation.

Geneva, March 7, 1861.

### ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for PROMOTING

THE KNOWLEDGE OF ART).

On View daily from Ten till Five, a Collection of reduced Water-colour copies, made for publication, from Frescoes, by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, and other Italian Masters, including the series in the Brancacci Chapel at Florence, and that in the Library of the Cathedral at Siena.

Admission free.

Annual Subscription to the Society, 12 1s.

Annual Publication for 1860.—Two Chromo-lithographs after D. Ghirlandajo, with Memoir by Mr. Layard, and two Wood Engravings after Giotto, with Memoir by Mr. Ruskin.

For Prospectuses, and List of Works on Sale, apply to Mr. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary, 24, Old Bond-street, London.

JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

### THE late Hon. EDMUND S. PERY.—

A few PAINTINGS, the property of the above-named gentleman, are in the care of Mr. HAMROCK, Picture-cleaner and Restorer, 6, Great Newport-street, W.C.

April 16, 1861.

### IMPORTANT to ARTISTS and others

having PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART to DISPOSE OF.—J. BEHRENS, of 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket, having determined to open his very extensive galleries for the sale of works of art, &c., on commission, begs respectfully to inform those who have PAINTINGS, &c., to DISPOSE OF that he is now ready to receive the same. Terms may be ascertained on application as above.

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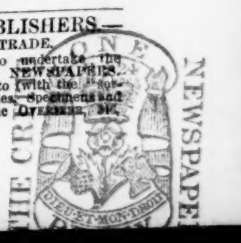
### TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS—

MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.

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Single cylinder Machines—perfecting ditto (with the "set-off" for woodcuts)—and two-feeder machines. Specimens and estimates furnished on application to the

Strand, W.C.



## MUSIC.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN**, instituted 1758, for the maintenance of aged and indigent musicians, their widows and orphans.—The **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of the MESSIAH**, in aid of the Funds of the Society, will take place on Friday evening, May 17, at St. James's Hall. Conductor, Professor W. S. Bennett, Mus. D. STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN**.—City Office, 48, Cheapside: KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., Agents.—BOXES, Pit and Gallery Stalls, and Pit Tickets, for the night or Season. Sole agents for the **ELLIPTE BINOCLAR OPERA GLASSES** (the best in use), from 42s. Miles's libretti of all the operas, 1s. 6d.—each.

**MADAME CATHERINE HAYES** has returned to Town for the Season. 13, Westbourne-park, W.

**HERR ADOLPH SCHLOESSER** has the honour to announce that his **EVENING CONCERT** will take place on Thursday, May 16, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Full particulars will be shortly announced. 2, Upper-Grove-street, Bryanstone-square, W.

**MR. ELIS ROBERTS, Harpist to H.R.H.** the Prince of Wales, begs to inform his pupils and friends that he has arrived in town for the season. His **ANNUAL CONCERTS of Welsh Music** will take place shortly, and will be duly announced in the *Times*. 181, City-road.

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**—Herr S. BLUMNER begs respectfully to announce that his **GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT** will take place at the above rooms on WEDNESDAY evening, May 15, when he will be assisted by most eminent artists. Full particulars will be duly announced. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon.

**MISS THERESA JEFFERYS' GRAND CONCERT**, THURSDAY, May 9, at St. James's Hall. Artists: Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Vieuxtemps, Miss Prepa, Miss Stabach, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Theresa Jefferys, Mr. Wm. Winn, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Henry Baumer, Master Butler (bute). Conductors, Mr. Sydney Smith and Mr. Francesco Berger. Address 21, Soho-square.

**MENDELSSOHN NIGHT** at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—On Monday evening, April 29, the Programme will be selected from the works of Mendelssohn, by particular desire. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin, M. Vieuxtemps. Violoncello, Sig. Piatelli. Vocalists, Mr. Tennant and Herr Hermann. Conductor, Mr. Bensedit. Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; unreserved seats, 1s.; may be obtained at CHAPPELL and Co., 59, New Bond-street.

**MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S THREE CONCERTS of SOLO and CONCERTED PIANOFORTE MUSIC**, Hanover-square Rooms. Programme of First Concert, Tuesday evening, April 23.—Duet, piano and violin, Spohr—Variations and Fugue alla Fuga, Beethoven—Andante and Scherzo, piano duet, Walter Macfarren—Trio in B flat, Mozart—Mazurka and Saltarella, Walter Macfarren—Duo in D, piano and cello, Mendelssohn. Artists: Mr. H. Blagrove, Signor Piatelli, Miss Lindley, Mr. Walter Macfarren, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Francesco Berger. Programme by Mr. G. A. Macfarren.

Subscription to the series, 12 1s.; single tickets, 10s. 6d.; of the principal Musicellers; and of Mr. WALTER MACFARREN, No. 58, Albert-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

**MISS FANNY PARTRIDGE** has the honour to announce that her **SOIREE MUSICALE** will take place at her residence, 2, York-place, Portman-square, on Wednesday, May 1, 1861 (to commence at half-past eight o'clock), under the immediate patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Lindsay, the Right Hon. Lady Alfred Paget, the Right Hon. Lady Templemore, Lady Macdonald Lockhart (of Larig), Mrs. Hoar and Mrs. Whitwell Porter, Mrs. W. H. Langley. Vocalists—Miss Eleonora Wilkinson, Miss F. Partridge, Mr. Mathison. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Herr Joseph Derhoff, and Herr W. Ganz; violin, Herr Delchmann; violoncello, M. Pague; harp, Mr. F. Chatterton. Conductor, Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Tickets 10s. 6d. each; family tickets to admit three, one guinea. To be had of Mr. R. MILLS, 149, New Bond-street; and at Miss PARTRIDGE's residence, 2, York-place, Portman-square.

**THREE CAPITAL OAK BOOKCASES** for SALE, a bargain. 15ft., 10ft., and 5ft. long, and 9ft. high; the 15ft. is in three divisions, with shifting shelves, leather falls, &c., and is made by a first-class cabinet-maker. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, Estate Agent and Surveyor, 99, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

**WEYMOUTH.**—To LET, in a most desirable part of Weymouth, a DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOM, suitable for one or two ladies requiring a cheerful home, with good attendance and cooking. Terms moderate if taken for a permanency, including plate and linen. Address "A. B.," Tucker's Library, Weymouth.

**TOUR THROUGH GERMANY in MID-SUMMER.**—HERR G. A. REINICKE, who has been for the last four years connected with King Edward the Sixth's School, Norwich, will take his usual Tour through Germany in the ensuing Midsummer Holidays. He would be happy to meet with a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, between the ages of 15 and 20 to make up his present party. Instruction added to amusement. Highest testimonials and references given and required. Address as above—School House, Norwich.

**A MARRIED PHYSICIAN**, of gentlemanly address, who has had several years' practical experience, has excellent testimonials, and can give first-class references, wishes for an Engagement as **PRIVATE MEDICAL ATTENDANT** on a Nobleman's Family. No objection to a foreign residence. An engagement likely to be permanent is sought, but the Advertiser could not undertake the care of any one mentally afflicted. A liberal salary will be expected. Address "D. M.," care of Rev. J. W. Haddock Campton, Brixton-road, Bedfordshire.

**MONEY** upon MORTGAGE, or otherwise. —185,000, at a reasonable rate of interest, in different sums, for a term of years to be agreed upon. Also some smaller sums upon approved Personal Securities, Farming Stock, Post-office Bonds, Bills of Sale, deposit of Deeds, Machinery; or Money Advanced upon the Personal Security of Noblemen, Clergymen, Gentlemen, Officers in the Army and Navy, or responsible Tradesmen. Apply to Mr. CHAMBERS, Solicitor, Percy Chambers, Percy-street, Bedford-square, London.

N.B.—None but Principals or their Solicitors treated with.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

Portion of the celebrated Library of M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI.—Twelve Days' Sale.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY** and **JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, and eleven following days, at ONE precisely each day (Sundays excepted), the mathematical, historical, bibliographical, and miscellaneous PORTION of the celebrated LIBRARY of M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI; including many scarce publications relating to America, rare Junta and Aldine editions, ancient musical treatises, books written in various dialects, important works relating to Italian history and topography, a large collection of early Italian Giornali, and other works illustrating the literary history and bibliography of Italy, scarce English books printed abroad, French facsimile, fine Horns and other manuscripts upon vellum, numerous publications relating to the history of the sciences, an extraordinary collection of the rarest treatises in existence respecting ancient arithmetic, algebra, astronomy, and geometry, comprising original editions of the scarcest writings of Tycho Brahe, Bombelli, Borelli, Cardanus, Cataldi, Galileo, Ghetaldi, Galigai, Kepler, Benedetti, Padoletti, Cavalieri, Torricelli, Grimaldi, Fermat, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Gauss, Abel, Jacobi, Cauchy, Legendre, Delambre, Copernicus, Leibnitz, Huyghens, &c., with a very complete and unique series of works relating to Galileo, and a most interesting collection of books with autograph annotations written by illustrious men, including Galileo, Kepler, Ferrari, Torricelli, Borelli, Henricus Stephanus, Melancthon, Campanella, Ramus, Flaminio, La Monnoye, Buffon, Huyghens, &c. May be viewed three days prior, and catalogues had, price 5s. each, per 10s. per copy. The catalogue comprises 475 pages, and is illustrated with fac-similes.

PROFESSOR CARL RITTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY.

On the 6th of MAY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by

**T. O. WEIGEL of LEIPZIG**, the complete LIBRARY of that Celebrated Geographer, the late PROFESSOR CARL RITTER, of Berlin. The Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Mr. D. Nutt, and Mr. Thim, London; or of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Edinburgh.

**LEONARD and Co., Boston, U.S.**, will **SELL** by AUCTION, in that City, early in MAY, the very valuable LIBRARY of **ZELOTES HOMER**, Esq. This collection is particularly rich in Early English Literature—fine copies of rare Books—First Editions—Large-paper Copies—Shakspeariana, &c.; chiefly collected, for the present owner, by the late Messrs. Pickering and Rodd and Mr. Thomas Boone, of London. The Catalogues may be had, six weeks previous, of Trilbner and Co., Paternoster-row; and Mr. Thomas Boone, New Bond-street.

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**TO LETTERPRESS PRINTERS.**—For SALE, an excellent new DOUBLE DEMY PLATTEN MACHINE, a number of new improved Columbian and Albion printing presses, from half-sheet foolscap to double super-royal, also several Wilson's patent cutting machines, screw presses, and a horizontal steam-engine, 10½-in. cylinder, 24-in. stroke. All warranted. Apply to THOMAS LOUG and Co., Paul's Works, Edinburgh.

**TO STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS.**—An advantageous opportunity to SUCCEED to an established BUSINESS in Surrey, ten miles from London. Neighbourhood and connection among the higher class. Valuation of stock, &c. about 700l. Apply personally to Messrs. WILLIAMS, COOPERS, and Co., Wholesale Stationers, 85, West Smithfield.

**TO PRINTERS.**—A SHARE in an old-established COUNTRY OFFICE may be PURCHASED by a thoroughly practical Printer, with a capital of about 500l. The office is principally jobbing, and is in full operation, with a first-class mercantile connection, and having the support of an adjoining book-selling and stationery establishment. A genteel residence is attached to the premises for occupation by the party treating. Apply by letter only to "W. W.," care of Messrs. Besley and Co., Typetenders, Fann-street, Aldersgate, London.

**FOR SALE, by PRIVATE BARGAIN.**—A four-feeder PRINTING-MACHINE, made in 1839, by Middleton of London, in excellent condition, having been only occasionally used—to an extent equivalent to six months' daily work. Size of Type Table, 3 feet 10½ by 4 feet 9 inches. As it is necessary that this machine be disposed of before the 15th May next, the date of the expiry of the tenancy of the premises, it will be disposed of at the very lowest reasonable price. Apply to the Manager of the DAILY BULLETIN COMPANY (LIMITED), 24, Mitchell-street, Glasgow.

## THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

## APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office**, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**CLASSICAL MASTER** of a public school in Warwickshire. A temporary engagement is offered pending the appointment of a permanent master. Box 3354, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CALISTHENIC MASTER** in a ladies' school near London. Wanted immediately. Box 3355, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD MASTER** of a public school in Cumberland. Will be vacant at Midsummer. Candidates to send in their testimonials before the 21st of June. Box 3360, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PROFESSORS of Hebrew, Hindustani, Spanish, Italian, and fortification** are wanted at a college in W. district of London. The Professors receive the fees paid by the pupils, subject only to a fractional deduction to clear the expense of rooms, &c. Classes may be formed at any time so as not to interrupt the regular studies of the college. Box 3362, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER** in a Gloucestershire grammar school, to teach French and German. He will be required to enter upon his duties at Midsummer, and will have the opportunity of taking private pupils, as the whole of his time will not be occupied in the school. Salary 100l. Applications and testimonials to be sent in before the 4th of May. Box 3364, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER** in a proprietary school in the suburbs of London. Minimum salary 165l. Candidates must be not only thoroughly qualified to teach the higher branches of mathematics, including the differential calculus, but must also be competent to instruct the third form in classics. A graduate of Cambridge will be preferred. Applications with testimonials to be sent in before the 1st of May. Box 3366, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT TUTOR.** He must have great experience in teaching, and be prepared to devote the whole of his time and attention to his task. He must also have a thorough knowledge of classics, French, also German or Italian, elocution, logic, constitutional history, and political economy; he must know sufficient mathematics to instruct for the Cambridge B.A. degree. Applicants to state age, salary, qualifications, and to give references. Box 3368, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR (non-resident).** Wanted, to prepare a young gentleman, 12 years old, for the public schools, an Oxford or Cambridge graduate, accustomed to tuition. He will have to reside in a populous country town (one hour by rail from London), and to attend at the house three hours daily, from 10 to 1. Salary from 100l. to 130l. Address, with all particulars, Box 3370, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required an University man, capable of giving a good general education, with classics. One in orders preferred. He will have to attend for three hours, five days weekly; locality about seven miles from London; age of pupil 16. Applicants to state terms, testimonials, &c. Box 3372, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required immediately a gentleman to assist in the tuition and superintendence of a few young pupils. He must be a fair classic, well practised in Latin verse, of kind disposition, and of steady, industrious habits. Box 3374, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR** in a clergyman's family. The rector of a small parish is desirous of meeting with a gentleman who would give, three or four hours a day, tuition to his son of the age of 10 years. He might not object to give a title. Views medium. Box 3376, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**VICE-PRINCIPAL** of a college in the Isle of Man. He must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and competent to teach the higher classics, and to take a part in the mathematics. Salary 200l., without residence, and an addition of 17 per boy for every one above 100 up to 150. Application, with testimonials, to be sent in before May 15. Box 3378, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a Worcester-shire grammar school, to take the fourth form in classics, and to help in French and mathematics. Salary 120l., furnished rooms, and dinners daily in hall. Must be an Oxford M.A., and in priests' orders. Box 3380, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a Somersetshire school, kept by a clergyman of the Church of England. Will be required to teach elementary drawing and German, and grammatical French. 17 per week is offered till Midsummer; then a re-engagement if desirable. The scholars are few in number. Box 3382, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a school in the suburbs of London, to teach Latin and Greek to junior classes, and to take alternate duty in the play-ground, &c. Salary 90l., with board and lodging. Box 3384, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT** in a Gloucestershire school. Required a youth to take charge of the junior class, and assist in the others occasionally. One acquainted with book-keeping or land-surveying preferred. A good penman and arithmetician indispensable; duties light. Salary 10l., with board, lodging, and laundress. Box 3386, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ARTICLED PUPIL** required in a Norfolk grammar school, for two years or less. Will live with the head master, have no out-of-school duty, be required to teach only fifteen hours per week, and will be read up in classics, mathematics, French, English, &c. Premium 16l. per annum, which will include washing, &c. Must be a member of the Church of England. Applicants to state age, height, &c. Box 3388, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**JUNIOR ASSISTANT** in a school in Gloucestershire; one acquainted with book-keeping or land-surveying preferred. A good penman and arithmetician indispensable. Box 3390, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a preparatory school. Wanted, a lady not under 25, and who has been accustomed to boys. English and music required. A small salary given. Wanted also a **JUNIOR TEACHER**, without salary. Box 3392, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a tradesman's family. Required a young lady to take the entire charge of two little girls under 10 years of age. Must be able to instruct in English, French, and music thoroughly. A comfortable home is offered, and a salary of 10*l*. Box 3394, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in an old-established select school, a few miles west of London. To a really competent lady, willing to give three hours' instruction daily, plain board is offered. If found suitable, a partnership might be negotiated at no distant period. Requirements, common sense, experience in teaching, even temper, good English, French, and a knowledge of music. Age about 30. Box 3396, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a farm-house, to take the management of a little boy, seven years of age. Applicants to state salary, references, &c. Box 3398, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a farmhouse. Wanted, a young lady of domestic habits, to instruct two children (ages 5 and 7) in a sound English education, and to take charge of their wardrobe, &c. Applicants to state age, salary, &c. Box 3400, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a medical gentleman's family, to educate three children (ages from 3 to 8) in a thorough English education, and the rudiments of drawing and music. Box 3402, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in the family of a solicitor. Required a thoroughly well-educated lady; none need apply whose sentiments are not strictly Evangelical, and who has not had some years' experience. Good singing is particularly desired. Box 3404, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a select ladies' school, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Required after Midsummer a well-educated French lady, who, in addition to her own language, can teach German thoroughly. Must possess sound Protestant principles. A practical knowledge of music is also required. Box 3406, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a school. Wanted a French lady, to teach her own language and German. Box 3408, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a school. Wanted an English lady, thoroughly competent to undertake the English department. A knowledge of French and music important. Box 3410, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS PUPIL** in a finishing school of limited number at the West-end of London, and which is attended by first-rate professors; the domestic arrangements are those of a private family. The pupil can be educated for, and placed as, a governess. Premium moderate. Box 3412, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a ladies' school in Warwickshire (either an English or foreign lady). Must be thoroughly competent to teach French to half a dozen pupils, and to superintend the practising in the absence of the music master. Salary 30*l*, which will further be required as the number increased in number. Required immediately. Box 3414, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a gentleman's family, near Birmingham. There are five children under 7 years of age. A Dissenter will be preferred, and one who will make herself generally useful. Applicants to state age and salary, also to give references. Box 3416, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MISTRESS** of a Union school in the suburbs of London. Must be unmarried, young, and active, without incumbrance, and a member of the Church of England. Salary 25*l*, with apartments and board in the workhouse. Applicants to send a specimen of their handwriting and testimonials, also to state age and previous employment, before the 24th of April. They will further be required to attend personally the following Thursday at eleven o'clock. Box 3418, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PARISIENNE MORNING GOVERNESS** wanted for about six weeks, to impart the French language conversationally to young children. The best references required. Applicants to state terms, &c. Locality West-end of London. Box 3420, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT GOVERNESS**. Required a lady who is thoroughly conversant with the French language, and able to impart a sound English education, with dancing. There are six children, from 4 to 14 years of age. Locality, a watering-place in Pembroke-shire. Applicants to state full particulars. Box 3422, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** at a farmhouse in Kent, to instruct two little girls, and to make herself useful otherwise. Applicants to state full particulars. Box 3424, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS**, from about 18 to 25 years of age, to teach a little girl of 9, and two boys of 7 and 5 years of age, English, music, and the rudiments of French. She must be a good needlewoman, take charge of the three children, and make herself generally useful; must also be an English lady of respectable appearance, and a member of the Church of England. Salary (first year) 12*l*, 10*s*, with travelling and laundry expenses. Locality the North of Ireland. Applicants can be referred to a clergyman's wife in the suburbs of London. Box 3426, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** in a clergyman's family in Lincolnshire. Will have the entire charge of four girls (the eldest 7 years old) and their wardrobe. Must be a member of the Church of England, able to teach English and music, and not under 19 years of age. Will be required to enter upon her duties June 1, 1861. Salary 15*l*. Box 3428, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** in a family in the suburbs of London; age not to exceed 25. Must be a Protestant, capable of imparting a sound English education with music, and possess a kind and cheerful disposition. The most unexceptionable testimonials will be required. Box 3430, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

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*Notice*.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for reply.

**AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER**; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookkeeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50*l* to 70*l*. Box 6323, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER** in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive or to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter, two lessons a week. Box 6325, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER** of a village school not under Government inspection; age 32. Was trained at the Bedford National School, and can be well recommended by the head master there, also by the clergyman of the parish, who has known him many years. Box 6327, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL, French, German, Music, and Drawing MASTER**. Can also teach classics, drilling, and gymnastics. Age 32. Has had ten years' experience in teaching the above branches of education. First-class testimonials and references. Salary from 80*l* if resident, 120*l* if non-resident, which latter would be preferred. Box 6329, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER (non-resident)** in a school, or **VISITING TUTOR**; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (High Senior Optime), and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French. English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Box 6331, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS AFTERNOON TUTOR**, by the Professor of French and German in a suburban college (N.W. district of London). He offers to students the advantages of accent and style as correct and classical as if those languages were acquired in their respective countries. Reference is kindly permitted to the Principal of the College above referred to. Box 6333, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS EVENING TUTOR**. A gentleman, formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, who gained the first place in a competitive examination, wishes to meet with evening pupils to be prepared for the Civil Service examinations or school or college, either at his own residence near the Regent's Park, or at the pupils' homes. Terms moderate. Box 6335, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Box 6337, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, within an easy distance of St. Paul's Cathedral. A graduate of Oxford in holy orders would be happy to receive into his family one or two pupils as boarders for the public schools, and to assist them in the preparation of their studies; or he would be happy to read for two or three hours daily with any young man who may be preparing himself for the military or civil service examinations, or for matriculation at either of the universities. The highest references. Box 6339, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, in law, classics, logic, political economy, English composition, &c., by an M.A. who has obtained prizes in the above-mentioned subjects. Testimonials can be seen at the Critic office. Terms moderate. Box 6341, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT TUTOR** in a family or school; age 18. Can teach Latin, French, mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, Euclid [1-4]), English history, geography, elements of drawing, and singing by the tonic sol-fa system. Has received eight years' instruction from a clergyman, and for the last half-year has been engaged as assistant in the same school. Box 6343, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek, by a gentleman who has long resided in the East, and has also held a government appointment there; locality London. Terms moderate. Box 6345, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address Box 6347, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR**, resident or non-resident, by an undergraduate of Oxford. Has been for the last year private tutor in a clergyman's family. Teaches classics, mathematics, &c. Will be open to an engagement at the end of June; age 24. Salary required, as resident 100*l*, or non-resident 150*l*. No objection to go abroad. Box 6349, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a family, or **ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER** in a school. Advertiser is a B.A. of Oxford, 24 years of age, and a fair classical scholar; can also teach junior mathematics. No objection to go abroad. Salary, if non-resident not less than 80*l*, if resident about 50*l*. Box 6351, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a family or school, in or near London. Non-resident; age 23; educated for eight years at a public school, and was 14th in Classical Tripos, and Foundation Scholar of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. Knows well arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and mechanics. Was temporarily 2nd master of an Essex grammar school. Salary not less than 100*l*, according to time. Box 6353, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a family, or French and drawing master in a private school, by a Protestant gentleman of noble family, and native of Paris; age 26. Has had three years' experience in England; has travelled much on the Continent, and would have no objection to travel again. Box 6355, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR**, to prepare one or more pupils for any of the public schools, by a young man who has received his own education in one of them. Can give good references. Box 6357, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a school or private family, by a native of France, aged 23; in or near London, and non-resident, preferred. Teaches French, German, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural philosophy, and drilling. Has been director of a regimental school in France; can educate for the army examinations. Box 6359, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a gentleman's family, by a Cambridge graduate. Is competent to teach high classics, usual mathematics, good French, elementary German (can speak it), and the usual English subjects, with drawing; age 22. Possesses good testimonials; remuneration not a primary consideration; would not object to travel. Box 6361, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR (non-resident)** in or near London. Advertiser is an Italian gentleman, 34 years of age, and competent to teach Italian, French, Spanish, classics, and mathematics. He possesses a diploma for classics from the University of Genoa, and a government appointment as Professor of French to the Royal College of Saint Alessandro in Milan; has had ten years' experience in private tuition, two of which were employed in educating the sons of an English nobleman. Box 6363, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** for the long vacation (from about June 13 to Oct. 10), either in a family or to a young gentleman preparing for the University. Advertiser is 22 years of age, the son of a clergyman, an Oxford undergraduate, exhibitor of his college, and of nine terms' standing. Unexceptionable references to clergymen and others who have known him for years. Remuneration required not under 25*l*, with residence. Box 6365, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR, or ASSISTANT** in a public school, by a graduate of the University of Edinburgh; age 28. Is qualified to teach Latin, Greek, mathematics (not the higher), the elements of French and Hebrew; also the ordinary branches of education. Has been in the profession since 1845. Numerous testimonials can be seen at the Critic office. Terms at the rate of 3*l* per annum, in London, France, or Germany preferred. Box 6367, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR** in or near London. Advertiser is 26 years of age, and competent to teach French (acquired in Paris), Italian, junior German, and Latin, short-hand, arithmetic (thoroughly), and general English. Can be well recommended by a lady whose son he has just prepared for school, also by the principal of a school in which he is now engaged. Has three mornings and every afternoon to dispose of. Box 6369, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR**, to teach the Continental languages; adult pupils preferred. Advertiser is 40 years of age, and has been tutor to their Gr. D. H. the Princes Louis and Henry of Hesse. Scholaristic experience upwards of 20 years. Would be happy to read with candidates preparing for the Civil Service examinations, &c. Was recently French and German master in a grammar-school near London. Box 6371, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT** in an academy, by a graduate of Trinity Coll. Dublin; is at present assistant in an Academy near Bath, to the principal of which reference can be made. Has had two years' experience in America. Salary 40*l*, with board, washing, and lodging. Box 6373, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT** in a school or TUTOR in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Box 6375, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER (resident)**; age 21. Is qualified to teach English generally, arithmetic, geography, English history, elements of algebra, and the rudiments of vocal music. Last appointment (about 2 years) under an Oxford tutor. Salary not less than 30*l*. Box 6377, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER or PRIVATE TUTOR**, resident or non-resident. Teaches French and German thoroughly, Latin, and Caesar, Eutropius, Sallust, Virgil, Ovid, Henry's 1st and 2nd books. Elegant Latin, junior mathematics, &c. He has recently returned from Bavaria, where he obtained a Government certificate. Is qualified to teach French, German, and English. Salary, as resident, not less than 50*l*. Box 6379, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ORGANIST**, in or near London. Advertiser is of some years' standing in his profession, and has held appointments similar to the one he now seeks for three and eight years respectively. Box 6381, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, resident or daily. Teaches English thoroughly, Parisian French (conversationally and grammatically), Italian, German, drawing in various styles, rudiments of Latin, needlework, &c.; she can also teach music, but plays very little. Has had eight years' experience in tuition. Is quite able to finish her pupils. Was recommended to her present situation (in a clergyman's family) by a lady of rank, in whose family she had previously been governess. Salary not under 50*l*. Box 6383, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION**, by a lady accustomed to tuition and competent to teach English in all its branches, French and music thoroughly, with the elements of German. Salary as governess 50*l*. Good testimonials and references; no objection to travel. A re-engagement desired by the end of May. Box 6385, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, daily or resident; if daily, in the neighbourhood of, or within easy access to Plaistow either by walk or rail. If resident, would prefer a clergyman's family, and where the children are young. Can teach French, music, and drawing, with English in all its branches. Is a member of the Church of England, and 21 years of age. Box 6387, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children; London preferred; age 21. Can teach English, French, and music. Has not held any previous situation. Salary 25*l*. Box 6389, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to children under 14. Teaches good English, French, and music. Has held engagements in several families; age 26. Salary 25 guineas. Unexceptionable references when required. Box 6391, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a small school, by a young lady who has been five years as pupil teacher; age 21. Good references can be given. Salary 20*l*. with board, or 40*l*. without. Box 6303, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family or school; age 21. Teaches English, French, music, and the first principles of drawing. If in a family would take charge of pupils' wardrobe. Box 6303, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in the family of an Evangelical clergyman, or private gentleman; age 27. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, music, French, singing, drawing, and the rudiments of Italian. Has taught in the families of clergymen for eight years. The very best testimonials are offered. Salary 45*l*. with laundry and travelling expenses. No objection to travel. Box 6307, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family; age 19. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, French, music, and singing. Salary 30*l*. with laundress. Can give unexceptionable references. Would prefer going abroad. Box 6309, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, either to young children, or to those more advanced; age 30. Teaches English, French (acquired on the Continent), music, and drawing. No objection to the care of pupils' wardrobes. Has had nine years' experience in tuition. Excellent testimonials from previous engagements. Salary from 25 to 30 guineas. Box 6401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, RESIDENT** or **DAILY**; if daily, the West End of London preferred; age 20. Teaches music, French, drawing, and Latin. Terms moderate. Good references can be given. Box 6403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a school or family where the children are young. Teaches English, good French, and the rudiments of music and drawing; age 18. Salary from 16*l*. to 20*l*. Has had six months' experience in a school. Box 6405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children, and where music is not required. Teaches the usual branches of a sound English education; possesses a good knowledge of the French language, and of the rudiments of Latin. Has filled several engagements with satisfaction. Good references can be given. Would not object to the duties of Resident or an elderly lady; age 40. Terms 30*l*. Box 6407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family where the children are under 12; London preferred, but not essential. Teaches the usual branches of English, French to beginners, the rudiments of German, music, drawing in pencil and pastel, painting in water colours, wax flower modelling, plain and fancy needlework, &c. Has had some experience in tuition; age 25; was educated in Hesse Cassel and Paris; is a member of the Church of England. Salary from 25*l*. to 30*l*. Box 6409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family, or **COMPANION** to a lady, going to India or the Cape; age 35. Has had considerable experience in the management and education of children; is qualified to teach English thoroughly, good French, music, and drawing; a member of the Church of England. Box 6411, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a private family to children under 14, or as **COMPANION** to a lady, by a young gentleman who is able to impart the essentials of a sound English education, with French, music, singing, and drawing; age 24. Salary 30*l*. Boys not objected to. Box 6413, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children, by the daughter of a medical man residing in London. Is competent to teach English, with the rudiments of music and French. Is a good needlewoman, has a knowledge of dress-making, and would be willing to make herself useful in any way not menial; age 19. Salary sought 15*l*. and laundress. Good references can be given. Box 6415, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a school or private family to children under twelve. Teaches English in all its branches, French, and music. Has been assistant in a school for two years; age 28. Salary not under 25*l*. with laundress. Box 6417, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family; the country preferred, and children under 12 years of age. Can impart a good English education, with French, drawing, and music. Has had considerable experience in tuition, and would be found a valuable acquisition in a family. Satisfactory testimonials as to ability, character, &c. (one from a beneficed clergyman), can be seen at the Church Educational Registry Office. Box 6419, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children, **ASSISTANT** in a school, or **COMPANION** to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of junior pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 26. Salary 20*l*. The country preferred; would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Box 6421, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**. A lady is anxious to find a situation for a young friend (a German) in a school or clergyman's family. She is a good pianist, and can give instruction in French and drawing. High salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Box 6423, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, either in a school or family, to children under 12 years of age. Teaches English, the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition; good references; age 21. Salary 20*l*. and laundry expenses. Box 6425, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children in or near London; age 19. Is well qualified to impart a good English education, with French, music, and the rudiments of German. Good references. Salary 20*l*. Box 6427, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

**THE PARTICULARS OF THE CIVIL LIST PENSIONS** granted this year have just been published, and are exciting the usual amount of comment and criticism. The total amount (£2007. per annum) is distributed as follows:

50*l.* per annum on Miss Barbara Bell, in consideration of the eminence of her late father, Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, as a jurist, and of her straitened circumstances. 75*l.* per annum on Mr. John Burnett, on account of the services rendered by him to art as a line engraver and author, and his advanced age. 50*l.* on Mrs. Barber, in consideration of the zeal and intelligence evinced by her husband, the late Mr. Lewis Barber, as vice-consul at Naples, especially in obtaining the liberation of two British subjects made prisoners on board the *Cagliari*. 25*l.* (additional) on Mr. S. H. Bradbury, in consideration of his literary merit. 100*l.* on Lady H. Brenton, widow of the late Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, in consideration of the late Sir J. Brenton's meritorious and gallant services in her Majesty's Navy. 50*l.* on Mr. J. Close, on account of his literary merit, and the distressed circumstances in which he is placed. 50*l.* on Mr. Curtis, F.L.S., in consideration of his scientific attainments and the merit of his works upon entomology, &c., and of the injury to his sight from his literary labours. 75*l.* on Mr. Dudley Costello, in consideration of the many years devoted by him to literary pursuits. 75*l.* on Mr. J. Donaldson, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the cause of scientific agriculture. 75*l.* on Miss Julia Hunt, in consideration of the valuable contributions of her father, the late Mr. Leigh Hunt, to English literature. 25*l.* (additional) to Mrs. Mary Haydn, in consideration of the merit of her late husband, Mr. Joseph Haydn, author of the "Dictionary of Dates," the "Book of Dignities," and other literary works. 50*l.* on Miss Jerrold, in consideration of the literary merit of her father, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold. 100*l.* on Miss Harriet Elizabeth Fourdrinier and Mary Ann Sarah Fourdrinier, on account of the valuable inventions of the late Mr. Fourdrinier, their father, in aid of the manufacture of paper, and the destitute circumstances in which they are placed. 100*l.* on Miss Eliza Murphy and Miss Charlotte Murphy, as an acknowledgment of the eminent literary merits of their sister, the late Mrs. Jameson, and on account of their straitened circumstances. 50*l.* on Mrs. Ann Macrae, on account of her long and successful services in the work of education. 100*l.* to Miss Kate Southey, on account of the important services rendered by her father, the late Robert Southey, to English literature. 30*l.* to Miss Julia Tilt, in consideration of her literary merit. 50*l.* on Mrs. Henfrey, on account of her husband's (the late Professor Henfrey) contributions to anatomical and physiological botany. 70*l.* on the Rev. W. Barnes, on account of his eminence as a linguist and author, and his advanced age.

Considering that these pensions are supposed to be granted in consideration of services rendered to Literature and the Fine Arts, we do not wonder that these grants challenge some comment. It would, indeed, be very surprising if they did not. Of course, all benevolent people are glad when widows and other destitute persons in straitened circumstances are relieved in any way, and we should be sorry if any word of ours caused the slightest pang to those who, no doubt, have already much to bear. The mischief, however, lies in the want of candour about the nature of these pensions, and the influences brought to bear in obtaining them. If the Civil List Pensions are to be considered simply as an eleemosynary fund intended to relieve poor persons who, either themselves or vicariously by their relations, have done good to the State, by all means let it be so considered; only do not suffer the pretence to continue that benefactors to Literature and Art are being rewarded when the widows of Admirals and Consuls and the teachers of the Queen are being pensioned.

The pension to the daughter of Professor BELL can excite no observation but one of regret that it is not of larger amount, and the same may be said of that granted to the veteran biographer of TURNER and engraver of WILKIE. We think, however, that some more fitting fund might have been selected wherewith to reward the services of the late Vice-Consul at Naples; and warmly as we recognise the services of that distinguished Admiral, Sir JAHLEEL BRENTON, we should have wished to see the wife of his advanced years provided for out of some more appropriate fund than the Civil List Pensions. We know not what the "literary merit" of Mr. J. CLOSE may be, inasmuch as (to be candid) we never heard of him before. Mr. JOHN CURTIS's magnificent work on British Entomology is, however, an ample title to the fund; but what Mr. DUDLEY COSTELLO has done to entitle him to 75*l.* a year is a mystery to us. After the complaints made about "sending round the hat" for the family of a man who was able to earn two thousand a year by his pen, we are sorry to see the name of JERROLD on the list, especially after the spirited repudiation by the eldest son of any necessity for extraneous aid. If ladies in straitened circumstances are to have pensions because their sisters have written clever books, we can only say that the amount of the Civil List ought to be increased. Towards the end of the list we notice the name of Miss ANN MACRAE, "on account of her long and successful services in the work of education;" and as the public may not be acquainted with the exact nature of those services, we may state that Miss MACRAE was one of the earliest pupils and assistants of JOSEPH LANCASTER, and aided him materially in adapting his system to schools for female children. Under his direction, she travelled through the country, organising schools and giving instruction on method to the teachers, before any institution for the professional training of schoolmistresses existed in the country. She was much esteemed and trusted by the late DEKES of KENT and SUSSEX, Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. WHITEHEAD, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, and other of LANCASTER's supporters and the early promoters of popular education. On the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society she was entrusted with the superintendence of the Model Schools, and for many years had the chief care of

the Training Department for Female Teachers. For their use she prepared the first systematic manual for teaching needlework in elementary schools—a work which has had extensive influence, and is still much used. Few persons have exercised a wider or more valuable control on the development of popular education in this country; and as she is now compelled, owing to her great age, to retire from duty, and, we are sorry to say, without other resources than a small pension from the British and Foreign School Society, we recognise in this pension much that goes to redeem the inappropriateness of many of the rest.

We hope that when those who advise HER MAJESTY in these matters next prepare a list for her acceptance it will be found expedient to include the name of the widow of the late ROBERT BROUGH. Some little aid extended in that direction would, we believe, be timely and appropriate. The fund raised by the loyal and unselfish labour of poor BROUGH's own friends (considerable as it was in comparison with the means used to raise it) will not suffice for a permanent provision, and that it was not still further increased by an appeal to the general public is due to causes which need not now be explained. We think, however, that it would be no difficult matter to show that ROBERT BROUGH and those whom he has left deserve well, and we think that the public might come to the same opinion if they had an opportunity of forming that proper estimation of BROUGH's abilities which the publication of his selected works would afford them. Shortly after his death there was some talk about a selected volume, to be published by one of his brothers; but the idea seems to have died away, or the so-called "literary executor" has gone to sleep, whilst some of the best of poor BROUGH's best writings, which ought certainly to have gone to the making up of that volume, are making untimely and undignified reappearance in Messrs. WARD and LOCK's gamboge volumes. Whose fault is this?

The dignity of literature is certainly a thing of the past. A cheap tailor puffing his ill-made trousers, or a City cattle-food seller bidding all the world come and fatten their lean kine for less than nothing, are neither of them very amiable objects; still less so is the literary touter who values a good book which cost four shillings less than a bad book which cost eight, and who winds a new-born author with a loud hue and cry as to what advantages he (the author) will obtain if he only sends a single copy of his book to the *Tatlesnivél* *Bleater* and its auxiliaries, and how he will be utterly lost to fame and fortune if this one copy be not forthwith sent.

"The South-Western Newspaper League" has hit upon the following kindly contrivance to aid the struggling author. Its members are the proprietors of four newspapers which have an enormous circulation throughout very nearly half of Dorsetshire, and which even permeate a portion of the Isle of Wight. Happily, they are disposed to use their vast power in the most beneficial manner, and to introduce any books that may be sent them, by their fourfold medium, to the swarming populations of Weymouth, Poole, and Lyme Regis. These proprietors feel that the man of letters is not dealt fairly with, and that Dorsetshire will patronise Grub-street to a much greater extent under the arrangement which they have just made. After setting forth the names and titles of their Brobdingnagian journals, they further proclaim:

An exclusive London (literary) agent will represent the amalgamated journals, by whom all works submitted for criticism will immediately be acknowledged, and the publisher will have the satisfaction of knowing that his books have neither been damaged by transmission through the post, nor, as is the more frequent case, mislaid or neglected altogether; and instead of the delay occasioned by waiting until a sufficient parcel has been accumulated, and at last only hastily perused and briefly noticed by a local editor, it will on receipt be at once carefully examined by a competent London reviewer of established reputation, whose writings have appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, *Athenæum*, *Critic*, and other leading literary journals.

Moreover, "A single copy of a publication will secure a review in each of the four influential journals referred to;" and we think we may promise that our kindly and talented cotemporaries will secure four "competent London reviewers," and that in the four journals in question there will be none of that nasty fault-finding which sometimes disfigures the pages of the *Critic*, *Athenæum*, and *Illustrated London News*. The same proprietors go on to say: "For works interesting to summer visitors to the sea-side, the utility of a review in these papers will be obvious." Authors who have read their Juvenal will recollect the summer rings which certain luxurious Roman dandies were in the habit of wearing; but a summer book is a luxury of a still more delicate kind, and not, we imagine, to be written by every scribbler. There being no visitors to the watering-places of Dorsetshire in the winter, of course the journals in question do not care for books at that season; but they probably allow their critics to ruminate during the cold months, and so to do full justice to the authors who wish to come before the book-loving public of Dorset.

For the information of sundry would-be philologists who are disputing the correctness of the word "prestigator," as used in the title of a dramatic piece now being played at the Adelphi, we shall give a brief history of the word, and of the erroneous word "prestidigitator," which has been suffered to creep in through the ignorance of the compilers of the French "Dictionnaire de l'Académie."

Dr. JOHNSON has:

PRESTIGATION, *n. s.*, a deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.  
PRESTIGES, *n. s.* [*prestigie*, Lat.], illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

These are good words, and are based upon the soundest authority. The Latin word *præstigia* (tricks) is used by CICERO, "*Non per præstigas, sed palam totum oppidum compilavit Verres*;" and the Latin word *præstigiator* (trickster, or conjuror) has many authorities. Thus SENECA: "*Ista sine noxa decipiunt, quomodo præstigatorum acetabula et calculi, in quibus fallacia ipsa delectat*." Here we have thimble-rigging complete. Examples might easily be multiplied.

The compilers of the "*Dictionnaire de l'Académie*" seem to have been sadly at fault about this word. They had *presti*, *presta*, *presto*, all signifying "promptness, address, quickness." In the early editions they gave "*prestige*—an illusion attributed to magic;" and then, "*prestigieur*, *euse*—a person who works illusions." There is no objection to that.

It was in the "*Supplement*," however, that they blundered frightfully, and that the bastard word *prestidigitateur* appeared. This word is worthy of such an eminent philologist as ROBERT HOUDIN, who would think no more of mixing up languages than of making a pudding in a hat. The "*Supplement*" gives "*prestidigitateur—celui qui fait des tours subtils avec les doigts: escamoteur*;" and then follows *prestidigitation*, *prestidigitatoire*, &c., &c. The idea here evidently was that *digitus* (Lat.) had something to do with it; but in that case the word would become a monster by wedding the Roman substantive to the modern slang *presti* or *presto*. Considering, however, that we have such a word as *præstigia* and *præstigiator* upon unimpeachable classical grounds, we can do very well without this Gallic monstrosity.

Mr. GLADSTONE's determination to repeal the Paper Duty has taken no one by surprise. He is pledged to do it; and, perhaps what is more important, it satisfies a personal feeling. This time, the opponents of the repeal have the ground cut from under their feet, so far as the arguments upon which they rested their opposition are concerned. Lord DERBY and his adherents professed to be mightily afraid for the revenue of the country. This year Mr. GLADSTONE

gives them a surplus revenue and a decreased expenditure. The same pretext will not last.

We feel persuaded that this year the Paper Duty will go, and perhaps, after all, it is time that it should. In spite of what interested persons have said to the contrary, it has obstructed the progress of the popular press. Some may say that it has done good service in so doing, and perhaps they may be right in saying so; at any rate, the public will not agree with them. In addition to the fact that the duty is at present an anomaly upon our statute-book (being the only protection duty left), it really makes all the difference between success and failure with the major part of the cheap press. It is our firm conviction that the greater part of the cheap press has been living upon the expectation of getting rid of the excise duty on paper; and that if it became morally certain that the duty would never be repealed, a large number of journals would at once cease to exist. It is a favourite argument with those who oppose the repeal that the public will not benefit by it. We set aside for the moment the operation of that inevitable law of competition, which compels every seller to give his customer, one way or other, the benefit of any excessive profit, and come at once to this plain fact, that without the repeal of the duty the public will never have the full enjoyment of a cheap press.

In estimating the disadvantage of the measure, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it will utterly swamp the British manufacturer. As it is, his case is bad enough; but unless Mr. GLADSTONE puts a heavy duty on foreign paper (which assuredly he will not do), the British paper-maker is badly off indeed. Even his old friend the *Times* has deserted him. Beginning this very week, the *Times* is printing its impression upon Belgian paper. Not a sheet of British make is now used in Printing-house-square. Now the *Times* saves six shillings per ream by importing its paper, and as it uses two hundred reams per diem, the total saving amounts to the enormous sum of 18,780*l.* per annum. Sentiment and patriotism are very grand ideas; but they are of little worth when opposed to such a sum as that.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### BIOGRAPHY.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale.* Tome Trente-quatrième. Paris: Didot.

WE HAVE CONTINUALLY TO REPEAT THE LAMENTATION that England has produced nothing comparable to the great Biographical Dictionaries of the French. The new General Biography, notwithstanding its occasional partiality, its frequent inaccuracy, and the disproportionate attention given to French subjects, deserves special praise. Into biography the French seldom fail to carry their notable and distinctive characteristic, vivacity. But the Didots, as representing excellent conservative traditions, never permit any of their publications to be too vivacious. They enforce fidelity on the writers whom they employ to the old classical French style, which, though far from being our ideal of style, is yet infinitely preferable to the tawdry magniloquence which Romanticism introduced, and which runs riot in the prose still more than in the poetry of Lamartine. Along with its other numerous merits, the new General Biography is delightfully vivacious, without sacrificing to vivacity things more substantial.

The thirty-fourth volume of this noble and indispensable work contains, among many admirable articles, an interesting dissertation on the Man with the Iron Mask. We do not deem the time expended on the discussion of such topics useless. It may not be of importance to the world to know who Junius was; but the hot debate about the authorship of the Letters has made us acquainted with countless facts and features of English social and political life a hundred years ago. Who was the famous and mysterious personage, the Man with the Iron Mask, is never likely to be ascertained. The energetic and persistent effort, however, to lift the veil and disclose the reality, has snatched from oblivion a thousand curious circumstances in what Voltaire and other Frenchmen have with pardonable national vanity called the Age of Louis XIV.

Most people have heard about the Man with the Iron Mask. But, as few are familiar with more than the name, our readers will perhaps not complain if we draw their attention for a moment to the chronicle and the controversy. At the commencement we warmly and respectfully acknowledge our obligations to M. Louvet, the author of the article in the New General Biography.

On the 19th November 1703 died in the Bastille an unknown prisoner, who had always worn a mask of black velvet. He was interred in the cemetery of Saint Paul the following day. The registers of Saint Paul's Church call him Marchial, and speak of him as a man about forty-five years of age; but the name is here no guide, as it was common in the reign of Louis XIV. to bestow false names on prisoners. Statements also have greatly varied regarding the age of the unfortunate being. Though there are proofs that the victim, or criminal—perhaps both—had been in captivity for at least twenty years before his death, yet he had not been brought to the Bastille

till the 18th September 1698. It was not till more than forty years after his death that the public heard of that strange Bastille secret which still perplexes the most acute. The most plausible conjecture, and that to which M. Louvet inclines, is, that the man with the mask was a member of the Royal Family of France. But what was the manner, what the degree, of relationship? Was he the son of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham? Was he the twin brother of Louis XIV.? Was he the son of Anne of Austria after she became a widow? In the first or in the third case, what was done was to conceal the Queen's shame; in the second, to prevent a contest for the throne; in all the three the reputation of Anne of Austria is profoundly affected—a reputation, however, not the purest, even if we put the prisoner of the Bastille with his mask of iron or of velvet altogether aside. Francis de Vendome, Duke de Beaufort, the grandson of Henry IV., was born at Paris in 1616, and was reported to have been slain in 1669, when succouring the Venetians and defending the island of Crete with French troops against the Turks. A gallant but foolish nobleman, and fond of popularity, he had taken a prominent part in the troubles of the Fronde. Having, during the civil war, had a fierce dispute with his brother-in-law, the Duke de Nemours, a duel was the result, each of the combatants having four seconds. The Duke de Nemours was shot dead, and one of his seconds, the Marquis de Villars, killed the second opposed to him, Hericourt, whom he had never seen before. If, as some maintain, the Duke de Beaufort, was the Man with the Iron Mask, he had time to atone for blood madly shed, for in 1703 he would have been eighty-seven. Why was the Duke de Beaufort condemned to the Bastille? Surviving the Cretan business, for having thwarted or threatened Colbert. This story is altogether improbable. The chief thing for which Louis XIV. will be remembered in after times is the number of his illegitimate children; at least, it will be difficult to discover any other reason for calling him Louis the Great. One of his children by the Duchess de la Vallière was the Count de Vermandois, who was born in 1677, and whose death Bossuet, in 1683, announced to the Count's mother in the retreat which as a penitent she had chosen. Writers, however, have been found with zeal and ingenuity enough to demonstrate that the Count did not die in 1683; that, on the contrary, he was doomed to be a prisoner with a mask for having given the Dauphin a slap on the face. If we rejected the Duke de Beaufort, still stronger are the reasons for rejecting the Count de Vermandois. One of the most notable men in the early part of Louis XIV.'s reign was the Superintendent of Finances, Fouquet. His disgrace was as signal as his position had been brilliant. The pretence for Fouquet's condemnation was the iniquity of his public conduct; but Louis XIV., whose hatreds were implacable, who always elevated his spites into hatreds, and who could pardon a deliberate injury to his interests, but never a wound to his vanity, is accused of having resented the somewhat insulting conduct of Fouquet toward one of the King's mistresses. Born in 1615, Fouquet died in



the fortress at Pignerol in 1680. Yet some voices have been raised here and there to persuade us that he was the Man with the Iron Mask. A schismatic patriarch of the Armenians, Arwediks, had been a violent persecutor of the Armenian Catholics. The French Jesuits contrived his exile, and finally his imprisonment, first in the Isles Saint Margaret, and afterwards in the Bastille. The endeavour to demonstrate that he was the Man with the Iron Mask has altogether failed. First, because the dates do not correspond, and, secondly, because there is now evidence that Arwediks became a convert to Catholicism and recovered his liberty. Was the Man with the Iron Mask a son of Cromwell? Was he the Duke of Monmouth? Both these opinions have had their champions. Napoleon, ardently desirous of tearing away the mask and of looking upon the face which it covered, ordered the most extensive and persevering researches to be made. No light, no fruit followed; and the Emperor thought it strange that the conqueror of Europe could not cut his victorious way into the heart of a prison mystery. But, either to annoy or to flatter Bonaparte, a silly enough romance was imagined, namely, that the eldest brother of Louis XIV., wronged out of his throne, had married the daughter of the jailor in the Isles Saint Margaret, called Bonpart; that the children, carried secretly into Corsica, had given birth to a race which, in seizing France, was simply entering into its legitimate inheritance. An agent of the Duke of Mantua, Count Matthioli, for some real or supposed treachery in negotiations which he was empowered to enter into with the generals of Louis XIV., was seized by the French and committed to the Bastille. It has been averred that he was the wearer of the mask. But to this it is replied that Matthioli was treated with extreme brutality, whereas to the Man with the Mask the greatest external respect was always shown, notwithstanding the fact that his interment only cost forty francs, and that, the head of the corpse having been cut off, a stone was substituted for it in the coffin. In the college of the Jesuits at Paris was a pupil of a dozen years old, who was rash enough to make two bitter Latin lines against them. The penalty was prompt and terrible. Though of a rich and noble family, he was doomed to perpetual imprisonment. It was not quite perpetual, but it lasted thirty-one years. But it is plain enough that the persecuted scholar could not be the Man with the Iron Mask, as his freedom and the great property of his family were alike restored to him in 1705. Lastly, let us name a natural brother of the Duke of Mantua, mentioned above, among the hosts of candidates for the honour or the shame of being the Man with the Iron Mask. That this mysterious mortal was by no means mysterious to the Royal Family of France down to a recent period, seems to be proved by an anecdote taken by M. Louvet from a French periodical. One day, a short time before his death, Louis XVIII., sitting in his arm-chair, seemed so wholly absorbed in himself or so completely sunk in lethargy, as to pay no attention to what was going on around him. A conversation arose between the Count de Pastoret, a gentleman of the chamber of the king, and one of his colleagues, respecting the history of the Man with the Mask. The Count vigorously defended the opinion of Voltaire, that the prisoner in the Bastille was the brother of Louis XIV. It was observed that the King started from his drowsy state, but without speaking. On the morrow a new discussion arose between the same interlocutors on another historical question, long, like the former one, the subject of controversy. The Count was interrupted by the King, who said: "Pastoret, you yesterday were right; to-day you are wrong." Could he whom the Legitimists call Henry V. give us any information on the subject? Or are the Orleans Bourbons in possession of the secret? Griffet, a voluminous writer of the last century, who was for nine years Confessor in the Bastille, learned from one of the governors, Jourdan Delaunay, who died in 1749, that the memory of the masked prisoner had long remained among the officers, soldiers, and domestics of the Bastille, who had often seen him passing along the court to mass; that as soon as he was dead everything belonging to him had been burned, linen, clothes, mattresses, coverlets, and so on; that the walls of his chamber had been scraped and whitewashed, and the panes in the window changed; that everything, indeed, was done to efface the traces of his sojourn, lest he should have left some writing or some mark fitted to make known his name. One of the earliest works on the subject of the Man with the Iron Mask informs us that the prisoner during his earlier confinement in the Isles Saint Margaret had once written his name with the point of a knife on the back of a plate. A slave, into whose hands this plate chanced to come, carried it to the commandant of the citadel with the expectation of being recompensed. Instead of this the slave was killed on the instant, lest he should betray a secret of such vast importance. This incident has more a romantic than a historical air, and, if not altogether untrue, may have been considerably embellished. Perhaps what is communicated by M. de Palteau, the grand-nephew of Saint-Mars, in whose custody the Man with the Iron Mask had been, both in the Isles Saint Margaret and in the Bastille, is more authentic. M. de Palteau rested on the authority of the Sieur de Blainvilliers, an officer of infantry who had access to Saint Mars in his different governorships. Blainvilliers told Palteau that the unknown prisoner had passed by the name of Latour in the various prisons. Nothing indicated that the mask was of iron, or had springs. The prisoner had always the mask on his face when taking exercise, or when any stranger appeared. He was invariably dressed in brown, wore fine linen, was allowed books and everything which could safely be accorded to a prisoner.

The Governor and the officers remained standing and uncovered before him till he was pleased to order the contrary. The officers often shared his meals. When he died, lime was put on the body to consume it. The Sieur de Blainvilliers, curious to see the uncovered face of the prisoner, with whom he often dined and spoke, one night took the dress and the post of sentinel that he might the better discover what was going on in the prisoner's chamber. Up and down the prisoner marched without his mask. He was tall and well made; his face was pale. Though he was in the full vigour of age, his hair was white. When Saint Mars came to the Bastille in 1698 he stopped with his prisoner at his estate of Palteau. The prisoner was in a litter, which the litter of Saint Mars preceded, escorted by cavalry. The dinner took place on the ground floor; the prisoner turned his back to the windows. Saint Mars, seated opposite to him, had two pistols near his plate. A single servant waited on them, and shut the door of the dining-room every time that he went to bring the dishes from the antechamber. The black mask left visible the teeth and the lips. By the peasants the prisoner was often seen when crossing the court. Saint Mars caused a camp-bed to be placed near that on which his guest slept. Much of this has been contradicted, but, as there is nothing extravagant or improbable, we see no strong reason for scepticism. When the Bastille was taken the Grand Register of the prison was carried in triumph on the point of a bayonet. But what related to the Man with the Mask had been torn out, and something more recent substituted. Here again there was disappointment. So far, the best work on the Man with the Iron Mask appears to be that by the voluminous writer Paul Lacroix, sometimes better known by the pseudonyme of the Bibliophile Jacob, who embraces the Fouquet theory. To what conclusion do the researches of the most learned and impartial lead? To nothing positive surely; yet to the extreme likelihood that Anne of Austria, Louis XIV., and possibly Cardinal Mazarin, were in some way or another implicated. Was the real father of Louis XIV. a young lord of the court, and was he thrust out of the way? Was the masked prisoner a son of Louis XIV., other than the Count de Vermandois? To pronounce rashly would be to calumniate, and from the calumny we abstain.

ATTICUS.

*My Own Life and Times, 1741-1814.* By THOMAS SOMERVILLE, D.D., Minister of Jedburgh, and one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. pp. 397.

THERE IS A FASHION IN BOOKS, as in most other things, and during the last few months there has been a fashion for books illustrative of Scottish character. The zest with which Dean Ramsay's *Reminiscences*, Dr. Rogers's and "Jupiter" Carlyle's *Memoirs* were received indicated an appetite in the public mind for this kind of pabulum, and the symptom has not been disregarded. The volume before us will certainly bear comparison with any of its predecessors for the spirit with which it is written and the abundance of excellent anecdotes which it contains. Dr. Somerville, whose *Memoirs* are now, for the first time, given to the world, was Minister of Jedburgh, and one of the Royal Chaplains. He has now been dead more than thirty years, having survived to the good old age of ninety. These *Memoirs* were intended by him for publication, and were prepared for that purpose by his own hand as far back as 1814. It is, however, in pursuance of his own instructions that their appearance has been delayed until the present time, and, although no reason is assigned for that direction, there can be little doubt that he was desirous that half a century should be allowed to elapse before his recorded opinions of his contemporaries should be put forth. The present editor, who modestly conceals himself under the initials "W. L.," has printed them in their integrity, adding, however, some very valuable explanatory and elucidatory notes.

Dr. Somerville's long career included the whole of George the Third's long and eventful reign, and, both by his position in the Church and as one of his Majesty's chaplains, he was brought into contact with some of the first men of the day. His visits to London were frequent, and there he was received with open arms by the *sommités* of the literary world, in which, indeed, he himself held a high place in virtue of his very meritorious *Histories of the Revolution* and of the *Reign of Queen Anne*. These works, which are but little regarded now, were favourably received on their appearance by very competent judges, and Mr. Pitt quoted them in the House of Commons with commendation.

Dr. Somerville opens his memoirs with an account of his own family. His memoirs, he tells us, "owed their origin to an accident—the rupture of the *tendo Achillis* of my right leg—which I met with in the summer of 1813, when visiting my daughter, Mrs. Pringle, at Ferney Green, in Westmoreland." His lineage was that of "the ancient family of Somerville of Cambusnethan, which was a branch of the Somervilles of Drum, ennobled in the year 1424." On the death of his relative, George Somerville of Coxhouse, he became the only male representative of the family. Dr. Somerville had the unspeakable misfortune to lose a pious mother early in life. "There are passages of the Gospel," he records, "which I never peruse to this day without the recollection of her figure and attitude, sitting in her chair when I was reading to her." The rudiments of his education were obtained at the School of Dunse, the master of which he recollects as being of a free-thinking tendency, and of a disposition to indulge in "indecent sneers and innuendoes with respect to certain portions of sacred history and the doctrines of revelation. I thank

God (he adds) that this wantonness or indiscretion never excited in my mind any other feelings than those of vexation and fear. But upon some of my companions it produced a different and most pernicious effect." From hence he went to the University of Edinburgh, of whose constitution and state he gives a good account, as it existed a hundred years ago. "That institution," he says, "has greatly advanced in character and efficiency in my time." Even at that time, however, it was far from being undistinguished. Dr. Matthew Stewart, the father of Dugald Stewart, was then Professor of Mathematics, and the celebrated Dr. Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy, brought to Edinburgh "many students from every part of Britain, and even some from the Continent." Shortly after he entered the University, Dr. Somerville lost his father, of whose memory he speaks in terms of respect and attachment. After this event the family removed from Hawick (where his father had been minister) to Edinburgh, as more convenient for carrying on Somerville's education. In due time, he was licensed a preacher, and became a member of the Theological and the Belles Lettres Societies, where he was brought into contact with some of the most intellectual men then in Edinburgh, among whom Mr. Blair (afterwards Lord President) and Mr. Dundas (afterwards first Viscount Melville) may be named. A considerable portion of this part of the book is occupied with sketches of the mode of life at the period, and of the most celebrated ministers then flourishing in Edinburgh. The names of most of these still stand high in the roll of the Scottish Church, which then included such men as Drs. Blair, Dick, Wallace, Wishart, Erskine, and Principal Robertson. Whitefield visited Edinburgh about that time, and the leading clergy of the Secession tried to attach him to their cause. During an interview with this great preacher, however, they sought to obtain from him a promise that he would hold no converse with the ministers of the Established Church. "Why so?" asked Whitefield. "Because," answered they, "we are God's people." "Has God," said Mr. Whitefield, "got no people but you?" And from that time the Seceders hated and calumniated him. Some of the anecdotes about Whitefield are not quite new to us, but may be amusing to the reader:

Mr. Whitefield had a lively turn for humour, which was sometimes employed both in his conversation and public discourses, with decency and propriety, but also occasionally betrayed him into a kind of jesting which was very unbecoming. After having officiated for several mornings and evenings in the tent pulpit in the Orphan Hospital Park, at Edinburgh, he expressed his wish that the managers of the Hospital would provide him with a more accomplished precentor. Another performer was accordingly employed, who gave perfect satisfaction to Mr. Whitefield, but offended several of his graver hearers, by introducing some new airs, which they thought savoured of levity. They mentioned the cause of their discontent to Mr. Whitefield, complaining that these tunes too much resembled such as were in use in the playhouse, a place he never mentioned but with horror. "Why, my friends," was his answer, "should the devil be permitted to run away with all our good tunes?" One morning he awakened the curiosity of his numerous audience by the preamble with which he addressed them, before announcing his text. "I know well," said he, "that many of my hearers are fond of the theatre and ball-room. I shall this evening treat them according to their tastes, by inviting them to a dance, after which will be performed a tragedy." (These were nearly the very words used in the Edinburgh playbills.) "Read Matthew, chap. xiv. verse 6," (a text which refers to Herodias dancing before Herod). The archness of this preface, while it excited the surprise of the audience, prepared them to listen with closer attention to the preacher's illustration of his subject, which consisted mostly in violent invective against dancing and plays, as inconsistent with Christian purity.

The information which Dr. Somerville gives respecting the Secession movement and the leaders of the adverse parties is ample and interesting.

During the winter of 1763 Dr. Somerville resided with his kinsman Lord Somerville, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, where he saw much of Edinburgh life. His account of the state of the drama in Edinburgh is amusing. The theatre was in the middle of the Canon-gate; and not being licensed, the entertainments were called "concerts of music." Scotland had then a drama of her own; for Mr. Home, "minister of Athelstaneford," had produced his tragedy of "Douglas;" and a canny Scot had triumphantly asked of an Englishman, in the pit of the Edinburgh theatre, "Whar's your Wully Shakespeare noo?"

We must pass over many interesting episodes. In 1767 Somerville was ordained minister of Minto. Two years afterwards he made a visit to London, "accompanied by my friends Mr. Elliot, of Cavels, and Mr. Bowmaker, to Newcastle; from thence I proceeded in the stage coach, which at that time was two nights and three days upon the road. The whole expense of the journey did not amount to more than 7*l*." The three months in London were well spent, for Somerville went well introduced, and he was not the man to neglect his chances. Sir Gilbert Elliot was very kind to him, and took him everywhere, even to court, but did not introduce him; "for I had not character to entitle me to that honour." Mr. Strahan, his Majesty's printer, also received him very well, and introduced him to many literary persons of consequence:

I frequently dined at his house, and was particularly flattered by an invitation to make one in the company of a celebrated literary party at a Sunday's dinner. David Hume, Sir John Pringle, and Dr. Franklin from America, were of the number, and a lady, an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson; and a good deal of the conversation related to him and other literary men. In a private conversation I had one day with Mr. Strahan, after regretting the scanty provision of the Scottish clergy, he warmly recommended to me to think of some scheme of literary employment in London, assuring me of his patronage in such friendly terms as impressed me with a full persuasion of the sincerity of his kind attentions, and of the probability of their leading to flattering success.

He was present in the House of Commons during many of the debates on Wilkes's expulsion, but had not the good fortune to be present when Fox made his maiden speech on that question:

I remember it was mentioned in every company as an extraordinary display of eloquence and talents for debate, and the more remarkable in a maiden speech, and a person of his early age, for I believe he had not then attained his majority. One of the expressions used by Mr. Fox on that occasion was, that "he did not know, and never would acknowledge, the voice of the people of England without the wails of the House of Commons."

When the time came for Somerville to return homewards, Mr. Donaldson, the bookseller, offered him a free journey, if he would take charge of a valuable parcel to Edinburgh. This proved to be a portmanteau containing eight or ten thousand guineas for the old Bank of Scotland, accompanied by a brace of pistols to guard the money withal. This was rather a perilous charge for a minister of the Church; but Somerville, in spite of some scruples, undertook it, and after experiencing much uneasiness and apprehension on account of his burden, arrived with it safely after four days' journey, having "enjoyed no quiet refreshing sleep between London and Edinburgh."

Ten years afterwards he paid another visit to London, having in the mean time been married to Miss Martha Charters, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Charters, Solicitor of the Customs in Scotland, and having, through the interest of friends, obtained an advantageous translation to Jedburgh. His anecdotes and observations of what he saw in the metropolis are highly entertaining. On one occasion he paid a visit to Bow-street police-office, where he saw Sir John Fielding.

I was so much amused and interested with the appearance of Sir John Fielding, and the singular adroitness with which he conducted the business of his office, that I continued there for an hour after the removal of Mathewson, while Sir John was engaged in the investigation of other cases. Sir John had a bandage over his eyes, and held a little switch or rod in his hand, waving it before him as he descended from the bench. The sagacity he discovered in the questions he put to the witnesses, and a marked and successful attention as I conceived, not only to the words, but to the accents and tones of the speaker, supplied the advantage which is usually rendered by the eye; and his skillful arrangement of the questions leading to the detection of concealed facts impressed me with the highest respect for his singular ability as a police magistrate. This testimony I give not merely on the observation I had the opportunity of making on the day of my appearance before him. I frequently afterwards gratified my curiosity by stepping into Sir John Fielding's office when I happened to pass near Catherine-street.

On his return to Scotland, he found the Catholic question powerfully agitating both Church and laymen. Dr. Somerville was almost alone in the liberal view which he took of this question, and his refusal to join in the protests against the liberation of the Roman Catholics from their legal disqualifications. Ever since he had exercised judgment, he had regarded the penal statutes affecting the Roman Catholics as disgraceful to the British code and to the Protestant religion, and "embraced the earliest opportunity of resisting the efforts of the intolerance and bigotry which began to be displayed in every corner of the country." He declined to attend the meetings of the Anti-Catholics, and "was the only individual [in Jedburgh] who refused any contribution, notwithstanding the entreaties of my best friends, proceeding from a tender concern for my personal safety!" He adds, "I now reflect on my conduct with heartfelt pleasure."

In 1785 Dr. Somerville paid a third visit to London, his principal object being to forward his historical labours. To this end he obtained an order of admission to the British Museum, and his account of the facilities then offered by the library will be interesting to those who now frequent that establishment.

On the recommendation of Dr. Kippis, I was admitted a student in the British Museum, attended regularly at the stated hours of admission, and inspected all the manuscripts and printed works relative to the most interesting events and political transactions from the restoration of Charles the Second to the accession of Queen Anne; and I transcribed such portions as contained important information, or required consideration. In doing this I was subjected to much superfluous labour, as I discovered afterwards, on enlarging the scope of my reading, that many of the papers I transcribed had been already published. Of this description was a small volume containing several holograph letters of King William, apparently written in great haste while he was in the camp with the army. They are short and sensible, and the manuscript shows that he had either little store of paper, or had been frugal in the use of it. I found all these letters afterwards in printed publications.

During my attendance at the Museum I met with the greatest attention from all the officials there, and was laid under the deepest obligation to Dr. Woide, the Oriental secretary, who had the charge of the Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts. As the students were not permitted to carry any books or papers without the walls of the Museum, he procured me the favour of perusing in his lodgings such as I wished to consider with greater attention, or had not time to overtake during the limited hours of attendance in the reading-room. I came to him at an early hour, and had great pleasure in his conversation at breakfast. He was a native of Poland, and had been a Protestant dissenter. I regretted my ignorance of the Hebrew, in which he was a proficient and might have contributed to my improvement in Biblical criticism,—a subject which he often introduced, and I endeavoured to avoid, from the consciousness of my incapacity to bear a part in it, so far as connected with the Hebrew. Dr. Woide was at that time superintending the printing of the Alexandrian manuscript of the Greek New Testament.

During this visit Somerville was much befriended by Mr. Dundas (then a great luminary at the English Bar), who interested himself in the historical works of his fellow-countryman and old fellow-debater of the Edinburgh Society of Belles Lettres. Mr. Dundas even transmitted "some specimens" of Somerville's composition to the Earl of Hardwicke, who was "understood to be a warm friend of the Revolution and an admirer of the character of King William." This, however, resulted in a grave disappointment, for the Earl returned the ma-  
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script to Mr. Dundas "with a note, certifying his conviction of the truth and accuracy of Mr. Macpherson as a historian, the very author (pathetically adds Dr. Somerville) whom I had made the subject of censure and refutation." During this visit Somerville had many treats; but few greater than that of seeing Mrs. Siddons, of whom he pronounces that "next to Garrick, and in the department of tragedy, she possessed more astonishing powers than any performer that had ever appeared in our age and country."

Once more he returned to his own country, where, in the summer of 1785, he had the pleasure of a visit from "the celebrated Mr. Burke." "I was astonished," he says, "with the richness and brilliancy of his language and the universality of his knowledge." During the next few years there is not much to be recorded, save the death of Somerville's relative, Admiral Greig, a person for whom the worthy Doctor entertained a great respect. The editor adds an interesting note respecting this admiral, which we quote as an illustration of the share which, even at that time, the subjects of Great Britain were taking in aiding the nefarious designs of Russia against the independence of the Turkish Empire.

Sir Samuel Greig (born 1735, died 1788) was originally in the Royal Navy of England, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant, when, a request having been made by the Court of Russia to the Court of Great Britain for some English officers to aid in the improvement of her navy, he had the honour to be one of the officers selected for this duty. Besides labouring indefatigably and successfully for the improvement, or rather creation of the Russian navy, it is well known that he greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry and ability in active service, particularly in the engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets in the channel of Scio in 1770. On that occasion, "the Turkish fleet"—to quote an article in the *Scots' Magazine* (vol. ii., p. 18) from which this note is compiled—"retired in the night off the island of Scio, and were protected by batteries from the land. Captain Greig was appointed Commodore, and sent upon the dangerous service of destroying the Turkish fleet. At twelve o'clock at night he engaged the enemy with four ships of the line, and about one o'clock he bore down with the fire-ships. The crews of the fire-ships were so intimidated that Commodore Greig and Lieutenant Dugdale (another British officer who acted under him) were obliged to keep them to their duty by dint of sword and pistol, and even to put the match to the fire-ships with their own hands, and to jump overboard and swim to their boats amidst the fire of the Turks and the alarm of being destroyed by the explosion. In five hours the Turkish fleet, except one man-of-war and some galleys, which were towed off by the Russian fleet, was totally destroyed. The town and castle were then reduced to a heap of rubbish by the bombardment of the squadron, and at nine in the morning there was scarcely a vestige of a town, a castle, and a fine fleet, which had all been in existence at one the same morning. Count Orlov [the commander] immediately promoted Commodore Greig to the rank of an Admiral, which was confirmed by an express from the Empress." At his death he was Admiral of All the Russias, and Governor of Cronstadt. The name of Admiral Greig is not to be found in any of the more accessible English biographical dictionaries. With regard to the memoir mentioned afterwards as written by Dr. Hardie for the "Biographia Britannica," it does not appear that it was ever published.—Ed.

Greig, no doubt, had no idea of what he was doing when he lent his aid to this base business. Had he done so, he would have deserved death as a traitor to his country far more than the unfortunate Byng.

In 1791 Dr. Somerville again visited London, with a view to obtaining a repeal of the Test Act. In this he was not successful; but this visit brought him into contact with some of the foremost men of the day, and the anecdotes which he records of most of them are highly amusing and characteristic. One day he was attending a private political meeting at the house of Lord Malmesbury:

Very trifling incidents acquire interest when they illustrate character, or relate to celebrated men. I remember I was amused with observing, that while Mr. Fox's countenance indicated profound attention to all that was said, his fingers were incessantly in motion, catching the drops that fell from the wax candles, and turning and forming them into little pellets. Mr. Erskine once and again rose from his seat mentioning the burden of business that was in his hands, and the necessity he was under of leaving the company, naming the number of briefs on which he must be prepared to plead next morning in the Courts at Westminster. The number I do not now recollect, but it was so enormous that, after he had left the company, I could not help expressing my surprise. Mr. Wyndham replied, "You are not to believe all that Mr. Erskine says;" and the other gentlemen smiled.

It was during this visit that Dr. Somerville made arrangements for the publication of his *History of the Revolution*. Drs. Robertson and Blair had recommended him and his book to Messrs. Strahan and Cadell, and these great publishers received him neither with a deaf ear nor with any of those frigidities which usually greet the literary debutant:

A few days after my arrival in London, I sent my credentials from these respectable patrons, and a copy of my Introduction to Messrs. Strahan and Cadell, and received soon after a note desiring me to wait on them at an appointed hour, and to furnish them with such parts of the manuscript as were fit for exhibition. The whole work was now in a legible form, though some parts of it were not in that correct state to which I undertook to bring it before entering the press. After my manuscript had passed through the ordeal of critical inquisition under the eyes of their advisers, I concluded my bargain with Messrs. Strahan and Cadell pleasantly, and in a few words. They said that 500*l.*, the sum specified, was too large for the work of an unknown author, and more than Dr. Robertson had received for his first publication, but that they would consent to my demand on the following conditions, viz.—300*l.* to be paid on the publication of the first edition, to consist of 700 copies; and 200*l.* on the publication of the second edition.

Here is another adventure among great publishers and great authors:

At the house of Mr. Murray, bookseller, in Fleet-street, I had the good fortune, as far as it tended to gratify my curiosity, to meet frequently Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot), then in great celebrity upon account of the vivacity, wit, and eccentric originality of his poetical compositions. As he declined

playing at cards, I usually engrossed his conversation while the rest of Mr. Murray's guests were occupied in that amusement. Peter told me that he had three hobbies, poetry, painting, and metaphysics; and, with respect to the last, in which I suspected his attainments to be superficial, he said he had been deeply indebted to the writings of David Hume and Adam Smith, for whom he entertained a profound veneration. The complimentary style in which he spoke of Scottish authors, and Scotsmen in general, made me suspect that he was no stranger to the art of flattery. There appeared, however, in his conversation at table, such a mixture of ribaldry, buffoonery, and obscene allusions, as coincided exactly with my preconceptions of this too much admired writer. On one of the occasions that I met Dr. Wolcot, after vaunting of the patronage of the Duke of Cumberland, he recited and mimicked a conversation he had had with his Royal Highness behind the scenes in the playhouse. He had composed an epilogue to be spoken by one of the actors, and the Duke wishing to see it, attempted to wrest from him the manuscript he held in his hands. Peter resisted, saying, "Your Royal Highness cannot read it." The Duke turned away, expressing himself in great wrath, which Peter repeated, mimicking his attitude and voice. The pleasantry consisted in this, that the Duke of Cumberland was supposed to be deficient in the elementary branches of education. Dr. Wolcot, who had been originally educated for the medical profession, told me that he had also officiated as a clergyman in Jamaica; and had I encouraged him, he seemed inclined to make the clerical duties a subject of profane jocularity. He offered me a season ticket to the opera, at that time performed in the Pantheon; but, however fond of amusement, I disdained to be laid under an obligation to a person whom I so much despised.

Considering the exemplary virtues of the king with the candour from which we never ought to depart in judging of characters, the notorious dissoluteness of the poet, and the alarming danger arising from the temper of the times, I have often been shocked at the indifference, and much more at the applause, with which many of my acquaintances, of whose virtue and patriotism I had entertained a favourable opinion, have been accustomed to speak of the modern Pindar. No talents can expiate the total absence of moral decorum; but talents prostituted to the depreciation and ridicule of decency, and to the dissolution of all the bands of social order, call for the execration of every well-wisher of mankind.

On his way back to Scotland, Dr. Somerville visited Buxton, of which he gives an amusing account. Of the mode of life among English farmers he had also some interesting experience:

I was well pleased with the old-fashioned customs observed in the household economy of Mr. Walker and of other wealthy farmers we visited in the course of our journey, differing widely from those of persons in the same station in the south of Scotland. Breakfast was on the table at eight o'clock, dinner at one, supper at seven, and we were always dismissed to our bedrooms with the light of day.

Shortly after his return Dr. Robertson died, and opportunity was taken of the circumstance by Mr. Dundas to recommend to Mr. Pitt the propriety of appointing four additional chaplains for Scottish ministers. Dr. Somerville obtained one of these, being strongly recommended by Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr. Dundas. All this time, his new work, on the History of Queen Anne, was advancing, and many of his great acquaintance (the Duchess of Buccleuch among the number) rendered him valuable aid in granting him access to important MSS. When the work was completed, he offered it to Messrs. Strahan and Cadell, who talked of 300*l.* as the price; but the Doctor (having acquired, it is to be presumed, views somewhat more extended since his appointment to the Royal Chaplaincy) indignantly declined the tender, and "abruptly declined any further conversation on the business." The same publishers, however, made him a flattering offer to continue Smollett's History at the rate of 300*l.* for every volume, which Somerville declined "without a moment's hesitation, because it was incompatible with my professional duties; and indeed, had I been otherwise disengaged, it would have been attended with such a load of anxiety, and such immensity of toil, as must have defeated all advantages arising from the proposed reward." In the event, Dr. Somerville had to accept less advantageous terms from Messrs. Strahan and Cadell than they originally offered, as "the alarming state of public affairs had in the mean time depreciated all literary property."

During his last visit to London, Dr. Somerville made the acquaintance of two brother historians, with whom he had been for years in correspondence, Mr. George Chalmers, the author of "*Caledonia*," and the Rev. Thos. Coxe. With both of these he was disappointed, in one case agreeably and in the other disagreeably:

For several years before my last journey to London, I had been engaged in correspondence with Mr. Chalmers, Secretary to the Board of Trade. He had embraced the opportunity of a former correspondence to communicate to me the plan of his *History of Britain*, of which the first volume has been lately published under the title of "*Caledonia*," requesting my assistance to furnish him with a description of the mountains, rivers, castles, roads, and antiquities, in the county of Roxburgh, and the etymologies of their names, according to my own opinion and the conjectures of antiquaries. I performed my allotted duty not without a good deal of trouble, but was in some measure compensated by Mr. Chalmers's attentive fulfilment of the conditions on which he had solicited my assistance, namely, his sending me from the Paper Office copies of all the original documents I found necessary to consult in the composition of the *History of Queen Anne*. The kind assurances I had from Mr. Chalmers of the pleasure with which he entertained the prospect of seeing me in London, excited reciprocal expectations on my part. I had many interviews with him at his office in Whitehall, and was entertained with a ceremonious dinner at his house; but such a dogmatism and confidence of superiority pervaded his conversation that I retired without any increase of esteem for a person on whose correspondence I had put so high a value.

Mr. Coxe, who had been for a long time one of my correspondents, disappointed my conjectures about his person and manners in a different way. Instead of the advanced age, the gravity and formality I had anticipated, from the immense bulk of his publications, and the antiquated type and obscurity of his hand-writing, I beheld in him a person little beyond the meridian of life, dressed like a modish young divine. His manners and conversation were frank and open. He was anxious to show me every mark of attention and civility, and introduced me to the acquaintance of several of his learned friends.

It was on the occasion of this visit that Somerville took part in a

Volunteer review in Hyde Park, his description of which we quote, to enable the Volunteer of 1861 to compare his deeds with those of his predecessor of 1800 :

The most brilliant spectacle I beheld at this time in London was the review of all the volunteer companies belonging to the City and its environs, in Hyde Park, by his Majesty on his birthday. I marched at six o'clock in the morning from Lord Grenville's office, with Sir James Burges, at the head of a company of volunteers under his command, and was permitted to remain in the ranks—a privilege which I understood belonged to me as one of his Majesty's chaplains. From seven o'clock when we took our station near the walnut trees till ten, when his Majesty entered the park with his suite, we were exposed to incessant heavy rain. I was completely drenched, standing, too, up to the ankles in water, and wished to retire from the ground, but such was the density of the surrounding crowd that it was impossible to penetrate beyond them till after his Majesty had passed the ranks. I have often since reflected with pleasure upon my having seen such a multitude, the largest I had ever beheld, assembled in the cause of loyalty, exhibiting the most satisfactory pledge for the safety of the metropolis against the dangers which a few years before had been the cause of the greatest alarm and terror.

During this visit, he was presented to the King :

The next levee day I was presented to the King by the Duke of Portland. The three questions with which I had the honour of being addressed by his Majesty, and for which I had been prepared before, were: "When did you come to town?" "Have you come to publish?" "What subject are you now upon?"

The concluding chapters of the volume teem with interesting details as to the manners and customs of the Scottish people a century ago. During his long lifetime he marked a multitude of changes for the better. Before the year 1760, none of the poor, or only a small proportion of them, wore stockings, and the costumes of the middle and higher classes exhibited by turns "the extremes of gaudy ostentation and disgusting slovenliness." Tea was at that time a rarity, and great ladies eat substantial meats for breakfast. Potatoes were a luxury, and the only vegetables in general use were "open kail," cabbages, turnips, and carrots. Butcher-meat was rarely eaten by labourers, although the prices were so small that beef cost 2d. or 2½d. per lb.; lamb, 1½d.; veal, 4d., and mutton in proportion. Butter was at 4d. and cheese at 3d. per lb. There was much hospitality, but the drink consisted of home-brewed ale and a glass of brandy. Tobacco was in general use, and the women (young as well as old) snuffed and received from their lovers snuff-boxes, which were "adorned with devices emblematical of love and constancy." Many other traits, illustrating the social revolution which has taken place, are mentioned :

Hospitality, if less costly and ceremonious, was more frequent among all ranks. People made visits without previous notice or formal invitation, and from these casual meetings, both the hosts and the guests, perhaps, derived greater pleasure than they now do from more formal entertainments. What was called *pressing*, or urging a guest to eat and drink, was so much the fashion, that its neglect would have been reckoned a want of kindness and hospitality. Travellers on business, and persons travelling for pleasure, were sure to meet with a hearty welcome from those of their own station with whom they were in the slightest degree acquainted. And it was another proof of the prevailing hospitality of those times, that there then existed a description of persons called "*sornerers*," who, though the name survives, have no modern representatives—persons destitute of a fixed home, and possessing slender means of subsistence, who used to lodge by turns, and for many days or even weeks at a time, at the houses of their acquaintances, and were treated with as much attention and generosity as if they had been capable of making a return in kind.

We beg to assure the *manes* of Dr. Somerville that, to our certain knowledge, the genus *sorner* is not yet extinct.

In 1809 Dr. Somerville lost his dear wife, in the sixty-fifth year of her age—an event which, to use his own words, "made a breach in my happiness which no lapse of time and no prosperity of outward circumstances can repair." Soon after this sad event he brings his memoirs to a close, with these pious and trusting words: "Manifold, indeed, to me have been the bounties of Providence. May I be thankful for them; and may the large experience I have had of the Divine goodness confirm my trust and encourage my hope in God!"

#### FICTION.

*Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe.* By GEORGE ELIOT, author of "Adam Bede," &c. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1861.

**T**HERE IS A BAD PRACTICE of what we cannot better describe than scourging an author with his own laurels, setting up the standard of his excellence in his best work, by which to measure and disparage his later performances. It would be easy to compare this book with "Adam Bede," and to show points of great superiority in the first book of George Eliot, or to do the same respecting the "Mill on the Floss." But this is a mode of judgment which we disapprove and decline. Let Silas Marner be judged by his own merits. He is a hand-loom weaver of rather an unprepossessing, disagreeable nature, and one of the few-chosen of a certain sect of Lantern-yard Chapel. An inoffensive life, an ardent faith, and a martyrdom to cataleptic fits, which might resemble spiritual trances, render him the centre of a peculiar interest. Among the brethren of his church, Silas enters into a close friendship with a certain William Dane, who, to supplant him in the object of his affections, adroitly contrives a robbery, which is laid to Silas Marner's door.

Lots to discover the criminal are drawn in the chapel, and when the lot comes to him, he suddenly falls from religion, against the old maxim, "*Nemo repente turpissimus*," utters a blasphemy, departs

from his native town, and sets up his loom in the village of Raveloe, where his peculiar appearance, his morose and solitary habits, with some skill in medicine beyond his ignorant neighbours, causes him to be suspected of dealings in the *black art*. He had loved his money but little when every penny had its purpose; but now, when all purpose is gone, the habit of looking at and grasping it grows into a passion. He becomes a miser, and after his days of toil, revels with his hard-earned treasure, spreads out the bright guineas in heaps before him, and bathes his hands in them, and piles and counts them, and thinks of the guineas to come like unborn children. But yet the sap of his affection is not dried up. It was his daily task to fetch his water from the well in a little brown earthenware pot, which had been his companion for twelve years. One day, as he is returning from the well, he stumbles, and his brown pot is broken. He picks up the pieces and carries them home with grief in his heart. The brown pot can never more be of use to him, but he sticks the bits together and places the ruin in its old accustomed corner, in memorial.

There is in the neighbourhood the family of a coarse country squire. Godfrey Cass, the eldest son, for four years had courted Nancy Lammeter, when he is deluded into a secret marriage with a woman whose drunken and dissipated course of life alienates his affections and exacts his abhorrence. The connection was a trap laid for him by his brother Dunstan, who sees in the degrading marriage a means of gratifying his jealous hate and cupidity. To keep the ugly secret from his father he fears and the woman he still clings to is the main-spring of the man's existence. To raise money to cover a sum misappropriated, Dunstan prevails on Godfrey to permit him to sell his favourite hunter. After having effected the sale, but before receiving the payment, he stakes the animal, and thus, deprived of his ways and means, chance brings him to the door of Silas Marner's hut, which happens to be empty. He remembers Silas's character for hoarding, searches for the treasure, robs him; but, going forth in the darkness, falls into a stone pit and perishes.

In the withering desolation of his bereavement life is a mere blank, which he fills up with grief. As he sits working at his loom, and thinks of the empty evenings to come, a low moan gives vent to his agony. But he is not forsaken in his affliction; Dolly Winthrop, the wheelwright's wife, is his comforter. She is one of the best characters in the book, and we must introduce her to the reader:

She was in all respects a woman of scrupulous conscience; so eager for duties, that life seemed to offer them too scantily unless she rose at half past four, though this threw a scarcity of work over the more advanced hours of the morning, which it was a constant problem with her to remove. Yet she had not the vixenish temper which is sometimes supposed to be a necessary condition of such habits. She was a very mild, patient woman, whose nature it was to seek out all the sadder and more serious elements of life, and pasture her mind upon them. She was the person always first thought of in Raveloe when there was illness or death in a family, when leeches were to be applied, or there was a sudden disappointment in a monthly nurse. She was a "comfortable" woman, good-looking, fresh-complexioned, having her lips always slightly screwed, as if she felt herself in a sick room with the doctor or the clergyman present. But she was never whimpering, no one had seen her shed tears; she was simply grave and inclined to shake her head and sigh, like a funeral mourner who is not a relation. It seemed surprising that Ben Winthrop, who loved his quart pot and his joke, got along so well with Dolly; but she took her husband's jokes and joviality as patiently as everything else, considering that "man would be so," and viewing the stronger sex in the light of animals whom it had pleased Heaven to make naturally troublesome, like bulls and turkey-cocks. This good wholesome woman could hardly fail to have her mind strongly drawn towards Silas Marner now that he appeared in the light of a sufferer; and one Sunday afternoon she took her little boy Aaron with her, and went to call on Silas, carrying in her hand some small lard cakes, flat paste-like articles, much esteemed in Raveloe. Aaron, an apple-cheeked youngster of seven, with a clean starched frill which looked like a plate for the apples, needed all his adventurous curiosity to embolden him against the possibility that the big-eyed weaver might do him some bodily injury; and his dubiety was much increased when on arriving at the stone pits they heard the mysterious sound of the loom.

Meanwhile the wretched wife of Godfrey, out of revenge for his expressed determination never to own her, set out in the snow, in the poor rags and misery to which drink has reduced her, to reveal to the Squire her dread secret. Exhausted with fatigue and cold, she has recourse to her dram of laudanum, under the effects of which she sinks to the ground and dies. Her child, seeing a light, instinctively creeps to Silas Marner's hut, at the moment he had his right hand on the latch ready to shut his door for the night, but is arrested by the invisible wand of catalepsy, and stands like a graven image, with wide but sightless eyes, holding open his door, for good or evil to enter. When his sensibility returns he continues the action of shutting the door, and turning towards his hearth, it seems to him as if there were a heap of gold on the floor in front of the hearth—his own gold, brought back as mysteriously as it had been taken away. He stretches forth his hand, but, instead of the hard coin, feels the soft, warm, golden curls of the sleeping child. He adopts it, and wonders if his money could take hold of him again.

The body of the dead woman is recognised by Godfrey Cass, who, finding himself free, marries his early love Nancy Lammeter, leaving his child in the hands of Silas Marner. But as they are childless, after a lapse of years he proposes to introduce his daughter as an adopted child. Nancy, however, has her opinions, and it is one of her rigid principles, and no selfish feeling, that prompts her to resist her husband's wish. To adopt a child because children of her own had been denied her, was, according to her, to try and choose one's lot in spite of Providence, though she would not have thought it



irreligious to seek the recovery of health in sickness, or affluence in poverty.

When a skeleton and two leathern bags, are found which clearly appear to be the bones and booty of the profligate brother who had so suddenly disappeared, Godfrey makes a clean breast to his wife, who readily consents to receive the daughter; but it is too late; the young plant had taken its hold. She feels she can have but one father, the man who has been all to her under heaven.

"I can't feel as I've got any father but one," says Epie, while the tears gather in her eyes. "I've always thought of a little home where he'd sit in the corner, and I should fend and do everything for him. I can't think of no other home. I wasn't brought up to be a lady, and I can't turn my mind to it. I like the working folks, and their houses, and their ways;" and, she ends passionately, while the tears flowed forth, "I've promised to marry a working man, as I'll live with father and help me to take care of him."

As in the pre-Raphaelite school the main art is devoted to the subordinate detail—a dead leaf or a straw is painted to perfection, while what should be the principal figure is in some glaringly false light or out of drawing—so it is with Silas Marner. There is much out of nature in his character, and what is in nature is of an extremely disagreeable nature; but the minor personages who are connected with the story are described with admirable truth and effect, and their little dialogues are carried on with the happiest dramatic appropriateness. But, good as this book is in the details (to refer to our former illustration of the dry leaf and straw, as it were, of the book), there is a vast deal too much of the dry leaf and straw, admirably as they are depicted. For example, here are two pages about lard cakes, and the letters thereon; very characteristic it is, wonderfully truthful, but decidedly tedious.

Dolly, as soon as she was seated, removed the white cloth that covered her lard cakes, and said in her gravest way, "I'd a baking yesterday, master Marner, and the lard cakes turned out better nor common, and I'd ha' asked you to accept some if you'd thought well. I don't eat such things myself, for a bit o' bread's what I like from one year's end to the other; but men's stomachs are made so comical, they want a change—they do, I know; God help 'em." Dolly sighed gently as she held out the cakes to Silas, who thanked her kindly, and looked very close at them, absently, being accustomed to look so at everything he took into his hand—eyed all the while by the wondering bright orbs of the small Aaron, who had made an outwork of his mother's chair, and was peeping round from behind it.

"There's letters pricked on 'em," said Dolly; "I can't read 'em myself, and there's nobody, not Mr. Macey himself, rightly knows what they mean; but they've a good meaning, for they're the same as is on the pulpit-cloth at church. What are they, Aaron, my dear?"

Aaron retreated completely behind his outwork.

"O go, that's naughty," said his mother mildly. "Well, what iver the letters are, they've a good meaning; and it's a stamp as has been in our house, Ben says, ever since he was a little'un, and his mother used to put it on the cakes, and I've allays put it on too; for if there's any good, we've need of it i' this world."

"It's I. H. S.," said Silas; at which proof of learning Aaron peeped round the chair again.

"Well, to be sure, you can read 'em off," said Dolly. "Ben's read 'em to me many and many a time, but they slip out o' my mind again; the more's the pity, for they're good letters, else they wouldn't be in the church; and so I prick 'em on all the loaves and all the cakes, though they sometimes wot hold because o' the rising; for, as I said, if there's any good to be got, we've need on it i' this world—that we have; and I hope they'll bring good to you, Master Marner, for it's wi' that will I brought you the cakes; and you see the letters have held better nor common."

Silas was as unable to interpret the letters as Dolly, but there was no possibility of misunderstanding the desire to give comfort that made itself heard in her quiet tones. He said, with more feeling than before: "Thank you, thank you kindly." But he laid down the cake, and seated himself absently, drearily unconscious of any distinct benefit towards which the cake and the letters, or even Dolly's kindness, could tend for him.

The writing generally is excellent; but there are faults of composition and of style, which seem so foreign to George Eliot's manner, that we cannot but suspect that they are introduced by another hand. For example, Godfrey Cass is represented as being in the *gratuitously elated* spirits which mark the first stage of intoxication. The elated bearing of intoxication is unfortunately familiar enough; but how can it be said to be *gratuitous*, unless in the sense that the exciting cause, the drink, had been *given*? If a man has got tipsy at his own expense, are we to understand that that is not a case of *gratuitous* elation?

Again, speaking of Silas Marner, the writer says "he was both sane and honest; though, as with many honest and fervent men, culture had not defined any channels for his sense of mystery." We do not pretend to understand very well what defined channels of the sense of mystery may be; but we may suppose that there can be nothing unnatural, or out of the course of things, in a man's being honest and fervent, without the culture to which such channels are referable, whatever that may be.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Perpetuum Mobile.* By HENRY DIRCKS, C.E. London: E. and F. N. Spon. 8vo. pp. 558.

**X**ANTIPPE'S TONGUE is the nearest approach to perpetual motion of which we have any knowledge, and that at last grows still. The mandarin does not always nod, and the Polar bear at the Zoological Gardens has been seen by a credible witness motionless. Even the *Colleen Bawn* does not run for ever. The fortunate Irishman who discovered a road which was down hill both ways might have offered some valuable hints upon the subject: his discovery was exactly the kind of phenomenon required; but it is not upon record that the favoured Hibernian left any data in his will. But this is

ridicule—this is banter; and Mr. Dircks deprecates both ridicule and banter. Yet what is left, if these be denied? Science has proved to demonstration that so long as friction exists and wear and tear remain, and until some new law of force is discovered, perpetual motion is impossible. We cannot say more, or even so much as has already, during three centuries, been advanced to show the absurdity of perpetual motion; we place implicit confidence in experience and sober mathematics, and laugh at all attempts to perpetuate motion with the resources at present within reach of mechanical ingenuity. First we look for the squaring of the circle, and then for perpetual motion. When the former has been accomplished we shall look forward without anxiety to the speedy establishment of the latter. Let some man first discover new forces or new laws of force, and then we will listen gravely to his propositions for perpetuating motion. Not many years since a gentleman did proceed in this philosophical way to demonstrate the possibility of squaring the circle. He pointed out, if we recollect rightly, some unknown—unknown at least to most persons—properties of curves, and published them in a pamphlet with beautiful diagrams, promising in a second pamphlet to solve the great problem; but the second pamphlet never appeared—at least, it could not be discovered by one much interested in the subject. It is always so with impossibilities. The horse is reduced to a single straw, and then—he dies; the ingenious contriver arrives within an inch of his goal, and then—he fails. If he could only alter unchangeable laws but a little, a very little, all were well; if two and two would make four and a half, fame and riches and happiness were his, he would coin gold out of brass buttons, and cause a wheel to revolve for ever. Not that it is by any means easy to prove that two and two make four, but we presume that it is to be done, as proof thereof was demanded at Cambridge in an examination of the *σολλοι*; but it is a fact seldom if ever disputed as an article of arithmetical faith, and a proposition universally admitted and found to answer by financiers.

It would be unjust to Mr. Dircks to let it be supposed that he believes he has discovered perpetual motion, or that his book is written very decidedly either for or against it; but we think we can gather from his tone that he has a latent belief in its possibility, notwithstanding his preface, wherein he says: "If this publication tends to the attaining of no other result than arresting the further operations of this misguided though ingenious class of men" (to wit, the searchers after perpetual motion), "it will have erected a step in the ladder of advancement." The imagination which can conjure up the picture of a publication erecting a step in a ladder is certainly powerful enough to soar to the height of perpetual motion; nor is the confusion apparent in "a period when water and other natural agents were commonly to be seen operating machines employed in mechanical arts, and which, as they were early brought to a state of considerable perfection, the *ne plus ultra* would most likely, for a long time, appear to have been attained," at all incompatible with a state of mind liable to be produced by a constant yearning after impossibilities, if Mr. Dircks will excuse the expression, of which we are rather doubtful. For when we find him saying "On the question, whether perpetual motion is possible or impossible, therefore, on all the evidence we have been able to adduce, the only verdict we can conscientiously give is that of *Non-proven*." Professor Airy, though in 1829 he read a paper before the Cambridge Philosophical Society "On certain Conditions under which a Perpetual Motion is possible," himself says, "It is well known that perpetual motion is not possible *with any laws of force with which we are acquainted*;" and we do not think, therefore, that he can be fairly quoted as authority in favour of the possibility of perpetual motion—at any rate, until "things isn't as they used to was." We shall be told, however, that John Bernoulli demonstrated its possibility, and that John Bernoulli was a mathematician not much, if at all, inferior to Professor Airy. Indeed, Mr. Dircks gives Bernoulli's proof, with a diagram. And certainly a more ingenious fallacy than Bernoulli's it would be difficult to conceive; he was just the man, such was his over-weening conceit (more than once reproved by his brother James), to take upon himself to prove, or at least to inveigle the world into believing he had proved, the possibility of perpetual motion. So he performed his task—on paper; but we are not aware that he ever put it to a practical test: perhaps he was aware there was a flaw in his proof, and laughed at his dupes in his sleeve. At any rate, there is a flaw in the fruit of his ingenuity—

A little speck . . .  
That rotting inward . . . cankers all.

Bernoulli's proof is based upon the hydrostatical principle that a fluid will ascend to the same height in two tubes between which there is a *free* communication; but that fluids of different densities, which moreover do not mix, will rise to different heights according to a certain law. Bernoulli proposes to separate the two fluids by a porous diaphragm or some other expedient, it matters not what, for in every case the *free* communication is cut off, and the law upon which Bernoulli rests his proof no longer holds. The nearest approach to perpetual motion, we have been informed, has been obtained by means of De Luc's column, which consists of a series of several hundred galvanic piles, arranged in the order, zinc, paper, silver, zinc, paper, silver, &c. By this arrangement a very small quantity of electricity of high intensity is obtained, which enabled Mr. Singer to keep a bell oscillating between two such columns for several years. But the electricity is obtained by the oxidation of the zinc, and the instrument, therefore, after a

time wears out. (See De la Rive's Treatise on Electricity.) But, if we understand Mr. Dircks correctly, he rejects electricity as an agent in perpetual motion proper, considering that it should depend entirely upon peculiar mechanical construction. To those who are motion-struck in this way we can cordially recommend p. 70, Vol. I., of "Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy," where he speaks of the "gross ignorance of the principles upon which all machines operate" which those display who "seek for a source of motion in the construction of a machine;" where he suggests "a consideration of the properties of the centre of gravity," as "the most satisfactory confutation of the notion of the possibility of a perpetual motion;" and where he discusses "one of the most common fallacies by which the superficial projectors of machines for obtaining a perpetual motion have been deluded." We should be very sorry indeed to say that Mr. Dircks's book is unworthy of attention; on the contrary, there are many to whom it will be most acceptable. He has been at the pains of collecting all the evidence for and against perpetual motion which opportunity threw in his way; and there are those to whom the speculations of scientific enthusiasts are sources of intense satisfaction. Then there are the curious, who delight in strange devices; and there are the ingenious, who love to potter over puzzles. The tastes of all these are consulted in "Perpetuum Mobile;" nor is letter-press all they will find; there are all sorts of diagrams illustrating all sorts of machines, wheels, time-pieces, and everlasting pumps. Some "personal narratives" of seekers after perpetual motion are given in the Introductory Essay, and they are far from the least interesting portion of the book. We read of a tall Welshman (what his height had to do with it does not appear, unless it were connected in some way with the longitude), "a custom-house officer," who proposed to solve the problem by a "peculiar application of sand from the seashore." He said, "it was whilst listening to a sermon at St. James's Church, Liverpool, from a particular text (which he never named), that he had the first idea of the machine he invented." We can only suggest that the length of the sermon caused the unfortunate man's mind to dwell upon the subject, and that the text was "Make them like unto a wheel." The poor man, it is related, found no encouragement from the Board of Longitude, so that the Board cannot be charged with offering inducements to amateurs to waste their time. "Mr. P— followed the pursuit of perpetual motion above twelve years, until at last his mind [very naturally] became affected. Later in life he [very wisely] preferred being silent on the subject." "Mr. E—, a person of very sanguine temperament," says he has tried many plans for perpetual motion, all of which have failed; he has thought of a hundred schemes or more, but still he thinks he knows of one plan superior to all hitherto tried." Mr. E— further speaks of a gentleman who, in a Dictionary of the Bible (of all places in the world) "relates of mills in Wales which worked without wind or water or the aid of man, after being once set in motion." "This," Mr. E— naively remarks, "is very like perpetual motion." He might have said *exactly*; but we fancy the mills have been since removed, or we should have heard more of them. Mr. H—, of Hinckley, has a wheel or machine of some kind which only wants greasing to set it going incessantly; he is sure that "from 4l. to 6l. will set it a-going." This want of "grease" is by no means rare. Mr. B—, of Bermondsey, has actually "discovered perpetual motion;" but he has "not the means of carrying it on by" himself; "therefore" he wants "somebody with money to assist" him "in doing so." Another Mr. B—, of Wheyhill, Andover, is "in a position to prove positively" that motive power to any amount for propelling all kinds of machinery may be maintained without any cost whatever, save the wearing of the machinery by friction." But he can't "proceed to a public development without capital." In fact, "grease" is as necessary in this case as "leather" in ordinary cases; and so much "grease" has already been expended to no purpose upon the matter, that the reticence of Mr. P., who "preferred being silent upon the matter," is highly to be commended. An article is quoted from "The Builder" (probably *Builder*), in which we read: "A belief prevails that the British Government, some time since, offered an enormous premium for the discovery of this power (P.M.); but we are disposed, after inquiry, to consider this belief erroneous." So are we; or it must have been a very long time since, the present Government being, for a Government, tolerably sane.

As alchemy and astrology and other absurdities have not been without their uses—chemistry having derived much advantage from the pursuit of the former, and astronomy from the prosecution of the latter—so the search after perpetual motion has not been barren of serviceable result; Kay's famous cotton-spinning machine, we believe, owed its origin to researches upon that subject. This fact should appeal strongly to the sympathies of Lancashire, and arouse in the bosoms of Lancastrians some interest, however small, in those who have laboured in what Mr. Dircks calls "the dry wells and veinless mines of perpetual motion;" whilst they may regret that so much toil and ingenuity should have been exhausted in vain upon what Mr. Dircks is obliged to confess must "at best be little more than an exquisitely curious toy."

It is not likely that upon a subject so completely scientific in its nature and so unconnected with the great truths of religion people should have lost the opportunity of quoting Scripture, and we were therefore by no means surprised (though we concur with Mr. Dircks in his doubts about its relevancy) at this

"Notice to Perpetual Motion Seekers."—The following is a literal copy of a communication which we have received under this head. We publish it for the benefit of all concerned: "Perpetual Motion Seekers! see Coloss. ch. ii. v. 8—'Beware lest any man spoil you, through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world.' Ye are making the words of God of none effect by your traditions, in publishing these things to the world. How can such toys and baubles as these be perpetual? See Malachi, ch. iv. v. 1—'For behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, all that do wickedly, shall be as stubble.' Here is the end of them. I the undersigned have to inform the public, the model for making perpetual motion is to be found in that too much neglected book of models, the Bible. I called upon the Lord, and he showed it to me. I said, 'Lord, shall I show this unto them?' This was the answer to me:—See Isaiah, ch. xli. v. 29—'Behold, they are all vanity; their works are nothing.' I said, 'Lord, be pleased to show me some more about it.' 'Bring forth your strong reasons,' saith the King of Jacob.—Isaiah, ch. xli. v. 21. This was the answer:—See Isaiah, ch. xli. v. 14—'Fear not, thou worm Jacob.' \* \* Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth; thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shall make the hills as chaff.' See also Jeremiah, ch. viii. v. 9—'The wise men are ashamed; they are dismayed and taken,' &c. See also Jeremiah, ch. ix. v. 12—'Who is the wise man that may understand this?' If there is not a wise and learned man who can show this, there is a deaf and unlearned man that will, by the blessing of God, set it forth to you. I am that deaf and unlearned man, GEORGE LOVATT, Stafford.

"P.S.—Mr. Editor: I have told you what I was commanded to do. See Ezekiel, ch. iii. v. 4 to the end. Now, see thou forget it not; let those models which come from the Word of God have the first place.—Joshua, ch. xxiv. v. 15."

We should like to have this gentleman's opinion upon the Tobacco Question, or even upon "Essays and Reviews."

*Essays from "The Quarterly Review."* By JAMES HANNAY, author of "Singleton Fontenoy, R.N.," "Satire and Satirists," &c. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1861. pp. 390.

*Essays on English Literature.* By THOMAS M'NICOLL. London: Basil Montagu Pickering. 1861.

THE TWO VOLUMES OF ESSAYS which respectively head this notice do not otherwise challenge comparison except that they are each reprints from Quarterly Reviews, and that each contains matter well deserving of being reprinted. Mr. Hannay's essays to the *Quarterly* are chiefly historical or biographical, while Mr. M'Nicoll's contributions to the *London Review* are thoughtful and well-written criticisms on books. Thus, as we have just said, these volumes do not challenge comparison in any way. Each has its own peculiar excellencies; each, too, its own defects, which latter are, perhaps, the more akin that both Mr. M'Nicoll and Mr. Hannay are Scotchmen, and each imbued with that fervid patriotism which sometimes leads them to see "Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt," or rather of Scotland. For instance, one of Mr. M'Nicoll's essays is entitled "Sacred Poetry: Milton and Pollok." We Southrons of course can partly guess what is coming. We have some of us, probably, tried to read that leaden-paced composition "The Course of Time," and have wondered how and why its dismal dreariness has ever been dignified with the name of poetry. South of the Tweed, indeed, Pollok's admirers are few and far between; and we question whether one in ten thousand of those who possess "The Course of Time" have ever read it through. It is, indeed, a capital book for Scotch Sunday reading; sufficiently dull to prevent the reader from being in the slightest degree amused, and orthodox enough to satisfy the conscientious qualms of the most strait-laced Sabbatarian. Mr. M'Nicoll speaks with thorough Scotch enthusiasm of Pollok. The dreary verbiage of "The Course of Time" is galvanised under that gentleman's ultra-appreciative criticism into something only a little inferior to the "Paradise Lost."

The originality of Pollok's genius strikes us in every page of his work; and is as visible in his treatment of the subject at large, as in versification and verbal expression. His poem might be distinguished as the Evangelical Epic. It dwells rather upon the moral character of individual man, than on the external history of his race: it describes the varieties of folly which separately seduced the human family in their probationary state: it exposes the evil heart of unbelief, of pride, of avarice, and of sensuality: it depicts the humblest and the highest social virtues, and exemplifies them in charming portraits,—as in that of a young and dying mother: it instances, among the providential afflictions of mankind, the mental cloud of disappointment by which the author had himself been chastened and improved. No hypocrisy is left unstripped, no vanity undetected, no lie uncontradicted. The poet in imagination ascends to the everlasting heights of futurity, and assumes the awful position of a spirit who has long since left the day of doom behind, that he may see with undeluded eyes, and dress in their true colours, the busy personages of earth. As they approach him from the masquerade of time, each uncovers his features to the light, and hears himself unflatteringly described.

The whole of this essay, though very ingenious, appears to us to be but love's labour lost. Mr. M'Nicoll likes, or fancies he likes, that mass of prosy verbiage yclept "The Course of Time;" and he tries to inculcate his neighbours with his taste, or want of taste. Had the writer, indeed, not been a Scotchman, he would probably not have glorified "The Course of Time," as we have many proofs in these pages that, when no prejudice stands in his way, his criticisms are marked by great ingenuity and good taste.

Strange to say, Mr. M'Nicoll sees no prophet in the philosopher of Chelsea; and, in an essay written with great power, he reviews his works carefully, and finds them wanting, not indeed as intellectual exercises, but in that sympathy and goodwill for his fellows, without which a book cannot be great. The writer rebukes the intolerable arrogance of Mr. Carlyle, who pronounces a hasty dictum against every venerable and honest custom or institution which does not exactly square with his own ideas of eternal



fitness, and who is so full of love for nature and so full of contempt for his fellow-man. Of Mr. Carlyle's Latter-day Pamphlets Mr. McNicoll thus writes:

All is rottenness and disorder in the social fabric; all is speedily falling back to chaos. With marvellous inconsistency, the man who sees such grace and goodness in every form of human worship—though its incense be the fume of passion and its rites the solemnisation of cruelty and lust—sees only gilded vice and unmitigated folly in every walk and institution of civilised life! Falling from the mad prophetic rant of his former works, he is here exhibited, not as the *Cassandra*, but as the *Thersites*, of the age; standing, in turn, over every silent group of labourers in this earnest century and most earnest country, and voiding his unwholesome abuse equally over all. In these pages every time-honoured virtue that adorns humanity meets with indignant denial or scornful depreciation. Philanthropy is maudlin, and benevolence is weakness, and industry is avarice, and statesmanship is trickery, and liberty a chimera, and religion cant! England is especially the target of Mr. Carlyle's scorn: the British constitution is the choicest specimen of folly which the sun beholds in all this great "museum of absurdities." Indeed, almost the only preference of a positive kind which may be distinctly gathered from this book, made up as it is for the most part of inexplicable hatreds and dislikes, is the author's hearty preference of a good, strong, iron despotism to the most elaborate and well-balanced constitutional government. Nothing seems to irritate him so much as the words "emancipation," "enfranchisement," "liberty," "voluntary principle." Prison-visiting and melioration very evidently disgust him; and as to slavery, so cordial is his regret for the decadence of that ancient institution, that he seems to emulate the zeal of poor Boswell, who declared that to abolish the slave trade would be to "shut the gates of mercy on mankind!"

Heaven help, say we, the disciples who believe in such a teacher—a teacher who is never weary in destroying, but whose bread is the very flintiest of stones!

Mr. McNicoll should have many readers. His essays are thoughtful and scholarlike productions, and when he gets away from Scotland we have seldom met with a pleasanter and more clear-sighted guide. Mr. Hannay, again, is an excellent specimen of a Quarterly Reviewer. He writes pleasantly and like a well-informed gentleman; he quotes Latin (Greek he wisely lets alone) to the point, and just at the time when it should be quoted; and he is as conservative as a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* should be. If, indeed, he has a fault, as a writer, it is that he is somewhat too fond of reminding his readers indirectly that he himself is not a "filius terre," and of reading odd little sermons on the duty and necessity of worshipping the high-born. We ourselves have a very poor opinion of the man who, *ceteris paribus*, would not infinitely prefer that his grandfather should have been descended from an Agincourt knight than from a modern Marylebone grocer; but we are not so much in love with blue blood as to fancy that it must *per se* make its possessors necessarily great or good; and Mr. Hannay's constant harping on this theme, and sorrowful intimation that we had better make the most of our old nobility ere they be overwhelmed by ennobled bankers and cotton-lords to us is only amusing in its lugubriousness.

We would much rather, too, have had Mr. Hannay's essay on Erasmus (with some alterations and corrections) than that on "Literary Biography," which has no further claim to be bound up with the other eight articles in this volume than that it is the work of the same writer. It is in itself to our minds a sufficient refutation of what the writer wishes to prove in its pages. Mr. Hannay commences his essay thus:

For a long time it was an established tradition in literature that the "life" of a man of letters must necessarily be a dull book. How the theory originated—in what hour of dejection some melancholy writer broached it—we have not been able to learn. But nothing is more certain than its success, and what is more, that it had practical effects on biography. The dearth of "incidents" was supposed to be the fatal element in the history of the class, and had become a "trite" remark among biographers when Mason undertook his "Memoirs of Gray." Mason himself (who was no common man) evidently felt the benumbing influence of the belief, and took the precaution of observing in his very first page that "a reader of sense and taste never expects to find in the memoirs of a philosopher or poet the same species of entertainment or information which he would receive from those of a statesman or general." Some years afterwards Anderson came out with a "Life of Smollett"—(whose existence one would think had been adventurous enough)—and boldly laying down the old axiom proceeded to exemplify it by writing one of the dullest biographies on record. Much about the same time a worthy Scotsman—Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo—favoured the world with two quartos on Beattie, and produced the venerable fallacy in the beginning—quite unconscious that he was justifying the public in never perusing his performance. Even Boswell's success, though it showed that such a "life" as he produced might be more amusing than half the novels and ana in existence, had failed to convert people.

It should be some proof of the difficulty of finding much to say about one who was a devoted man of letters and nothing more, viz., Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, that Mr. Hannay has contrived to write one of the dullest papers about him which we have ever tried to read. Gray and Beattie were literary men pure and simple, and we doubt whether a lively book could ever be written about them, or even a very useful book. But Johnson and Smollett were both of another kidney, and to argue that because the acts of Dr. Johnson's stirring life afford the material facts for a good biography, therefore every literary man of note, let him lead ever so quiet and humdrum a life, must be well worth writing about, is logic quite unworthy of the keen Scotch brain. Mr. Tytler was evidently an accomplished writer—"a Christian gentleman" his biographer calls him; but that does not, or at least has not prevented Mr. Burgon's book on him from being a very dull one, and Mr. Hannay's essay on the book from being equally dull.

"Men of letters" are "not always machines," argues Mr. Hannay, which no doubt is true enough, but yet tends no whit to show that a quiet home-loving Scotch gentleman's life must necessarily supply

materials for a stirring biography. Indeed, Mr. Hannay has soon to go far afield in this essay. He has to talk about "classical biographies," "the literary class," "vulgar errors about men of letters," "Boswell," &c., &c., before he gets to the descent of the Tytlers, who of course, or they would hardly interest Mr. Hannay, were of "a fine old stock." Some dozen pages use up the incidents of Mr. Tytler's life; and then the reviewer turns to the history of Scotland as written by Mr. Tytler. The whole essay, which utterly fails by its (almost inevitable) dullness to prove the point that Mr. Tytler's life was worth writing, is quite unworthy of each and all of its eight companions.

Black is not always so very black, nor white so very white, to Mr. Hannay. In his essay on table-talk he writes thus:

At any rate, there are great names which show that the talent for talking is distinct from the talent for writing. Addison, who has been condemned upon his own happy metaphor, "that he could draw bills for a thousand pounds, though he had not a guinea in his pocket," must be excluded from the list. His friends, and we may add his enemies, have been juster to him than he was to himself. Lady Mary Wortley, who belonged to the former category, declared he was the best company in the world; and Pope, who belonged to the last, confessed that his conversation had something in it more charming than he had found in any other man. "But this," Pope continues, "was only when familiar; before strangers, or perhaps a single stranger, he preserved his dignity by a stiff silence." Pope himself, Dryden, Gray, Goldsmith, were none of them good talkers, if we may trust current belief and report.

Compare this with a passage from the review of Burgon's life of Tytler:

Hence, in spite of the tradition as to the lives of authors being dull, they feel a vivid curiosity about them; and, on the whole (unless they themselves should have utterly failed in some literary undertaking), they are inclined to believe well of their characters, and hopefully of their conversation. Occasionally, perhaps, they track to their source the anecdotes on which the popular impressions about great writers rest. They find that the "dead ass and living mother" antithesis concerning Sterne occurs in the "Walpoliana," which excites scepticism; that the original authority for Congreve's affected remark to Voltaire is difficult to get at; that Rousseau was certainly not always in his right senses; that Burns never came home in a state when he could not see that the house was safe, and convey himself to bed somehow: that there is no real evidence of Swift's marriage with Stella, though the story has so often sharpened an attack on his memory; and they make other discoveries, which rob some ugly traditions of their sting. Possibly, too, they discover, on the intellectual side of the inquiry, that it was only in large companies that Addison could not talk, while Swift, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Berkeley, Burns and Byron, Johnson and Burke, were all amongst the first talkers of their times; as Congreve, Sheridan, and Colman, the wittiest writers, were also the wittiest talkers of their generation. In short, much of the traditional mystification of the whole subject vanishes on inquiry, and a man of plain good sense is likely to arrive at the conclusion, that authors are not a caste or peculiar class, such as the Struldbrugs, but exceedingly like other specimens of the *genus homo*, with a little more faculty, the exertion of which is not so public in its mode of action as the faculty of the majority, but which is just as naturally related to character.

All we maintain is, that an author, *per se*, will not afford more materials for biography (scarcely, indeed, so many) as a physician, a barrister, a clergyman, or an artist; and to lay down the contrary rule and act upon it will ensure a supply of dull, worthless books, well calculated to bring both the biographers and the subjects of the biographies into merited contempt. We would by no means be understood as terming Mr. Burgon's book a worthless one; only we consider the writer unfortunate in his choice of the good, kind-hearted Scotch gentleman, Mr. Tytler.

Here are some notes of a literary man who could talk, the younger Scaliger. He is speaking of his father:

"There was neither king nor emperor that was so handsome as he. Look at me; I am exactly like him, and especially the aquiline nose!" And of himself: "There is no one in this city that is competent to judge of my book against Serarius." Of others, with few exceptions, he spoke with profound contempt. He said Bellarmine was an atheist; he called Meursius a pedant and the son of a monk; he compared Scippius to an ape; he sneered at Baronius; he even said once that St. Jerome was an ass. He expressed many of these opinions with pointed and brilliant sarcasm. Of Justus Lipsius he observes: "I care as little for Lipsius' Latin as he does for Cicero's." Of the Germans: "The Germans are indifferent what wine they drink, so that it is wine, or what Latin they speak, so that it is Latin."

In British family histories Mr. Hannay is thoroughly at home, and writes learnedly and pleasantly. We quote a curious anecdote:

One of the Jameses having intimated that he would honour Somerville with his company at his castle, the Baron dispatched a missive to his lady, with the significant postscript, "Speates and Raxes!"—implying that spits and ranges were to be put into instant service. Unluckily, the letter fell into the hands of a new steward, who, not knowing the writing, read "Spears and Jacks!" The lady, instantly concluding that there was war in the wind, raised the followers without delay; and the King and Somerville found a couple of hundred armed men, under the command of a neighbouring laird, awaiting them on the road. At first the King feared treason, but the mistake was soon explained. Few Stewarts, from the first James to Topham Beauclerk, were without a keen sense of fun, and the monarch's delight was long and loud.

"English Political Satires" is an excellent essay; but Mr. Walker Wilkin's lately-published volume would have enabled the writer to enlarge and improve his paper considerably had he cared to do so. We did not know before that Lord Palmerston was otherwise an author than of a State-paper or a protocol. The Premier was, it appears, a contributor to the "New Whig Guide," a rich mine of political squibs.

"Electioneering" will be read with interest at the present time, when the electors of Marylebone have only one bone for five hungry candidates. Here are some reminiscences of the famous Westminster election.

We find the following anecdote in a contemporary account:

"Mr. Fox having applied to a saddler in the Haymarket for his vote and inte-

rest, the man produced a *halter*, with which he said he was ready to oblige him. Mr. Fox replied: "I return you thanks, my friend, but I should be sorry to deprive you of it, as I presume it must be a *family piece*?"

This was one incident of the canvass, and shows the freedom of manners then prevailing. But the whole of Fox's canvass was one of the most remarkable ever known. Wharton himself was outdone. The fairest women of the great Whig aristocracy worked for his cause. Every day their carriages—the horses glittering with his colours—drew up on their favourite side of the hustings, and they sallied forth to conquer. The Duchess of Devonshire, the Countesses of Carlisle and Derby, Lady Beauchamp, and Lady Duncannon, were conspicuous, with the fox's brush in their hats, wooing votes from door to door. A polite epigrammatist wrote:

Sure Heaven approves of Fox's cause,  
Tho' slaves at Court abhor him;  
To vote for Fox, then, who can pause,  
Since Angels canvass for him?

On this occasion it was that the lovely Duchess of Devonshire (the second "Fairy Queen" produced by the Spencers) is said to have immortalised herself in electioneering annals by bribing a butcher with a kiss. The sternest reformers may regret the discontinuance of this mode of treating the electors.

During the contest the Prince of Wales carried the Fox favour in his hat. Two great French potentates, the Duc de Chartres and the Duc de Bouillon, came on the hustings to see a spectacle so unfamiliar to them. And the election was further remarkable for the number of eminent men who voted in it. John Hunter, Dr. Heberden, Wilkes, Soame Jenyns, Jonas Hanway, and Kenyon, all voted for the court candidate, Sir Cecil Wray. Kenyon's house was not in the liberties of Westminster, but his stables were, so he slept in them a sufficient number of nights to qualify him for polling—a bit of zeal which is said to have gained him a baronetcy.

Fox's name and fame, and the zeal of his party together, were powerful enough to return him. At the end of the forty days' polling the numbers stood thus:

Hood .....	6694
Fox .....	6234
Wray .....	5998

The triumph was celebrated with every enthusiasm. The Prince of Wales gave a morning *fête* on the occasion at Carlton House; then came a dinner and a ball at Mrs. Crewe's, and the toast—

Buff and blue,  
And Mrs. Crewe;

and a song by Captain Morris, and wit from Fitzpatrick, and dancing and drinking *more majorum* till daylight was on the town and the river. Such were politics in the patriarchal days, before the Flood of Revolution had come and made politics more serious.

The following suggestion provides an excellent retreat for our decayed gentry, viz., the peerage.

Many, too, of the old gentry have been absorbed into the peerage, so as to make it even more difficult to recruit the order further from that source. The Bagots, the Wodehouses, the Vernons, the Grosvenors, the Wilbrahams, the Lambtons, the Fitz-Williams, the Listers, the Byngs, all ennobled since the opening of last century, are not of a stamp which is to be found scattered plentifully in these days over English counties. We apprehend, however, that in recruiting the peerage, it is from such families that peers should be taken in the first instance—political peerages being bestowed only on men of the highest character and standing—and money peerages as sparingly as can possibly be helped.

Blood, it seems, should, in Mr. Hannay's opinion, take the precedence not only of money, but of great political services. Of money *per se* we have no love whatever; but it is impossible not to see that a man who possesses a million of pounds sterling is and ought to be a far greater power in the state, than an old gentleman whose only claim to distinction is that his ancestor fought at Cressy or Agincourt.

*Footsteps to Fame: a Book to open other Books.* By HAIN FRISWELL, Author of "Out and About," &c. London: Groombridge and Sons. 1861. pp. 310.

THIS IS A FEEBLE LITTLE VOLUME, which probably will be equally powerless for good or evil. There is, indeed, an amiable inanity about it which tends to disarm the critic's wrath, and we are not certain that we should not have gently tossed it aside after reading half a dozen pages, had we not been anxious to discover the "Open Sesame" which the writer somewhat ostentatiously parades on his title page. The secret has, however, baffled us, and we confess our inability even now to discover how a reader, young, middle-aged, or old, will be able to open "other books" by the aid of Mr. Friswell's collection of crudities. We should be sorry, indeed, to speak harshly of the writer, who, to do him justice, appears to be an amiable, well-intentioned person, whose little Latin and less Greek are not eked out by any superabundant knowledge of his own language. His stories are, for the most part, stale, flat, and unprofitable, and the good-boy morality with which they are spiced very soon palls on the palate of the reader. There is, too, a laziness about the book which we confess somewhat excites our critical bile; and we think that the triteness of Mr. Friswell's quotations and anecdotes ought to have insured their correctness, especially when not a few of them are introduced more than once. Caleb Balderstone himself never served up a dish of waxy potatoes with a greater flourish than that with which the author of "Footsteps to Fame" presents his readers with anecdote upon anecdote which have years ago been worn threadbare, and have pointed morals and adorned tales long before their present employer was in his swaddling-clothes.

Within the very first two lines of the first page we are told, "Milton denominates fame 'the last sickness of great minds,'"—a Friswellian gloss, the simplicity of which is hardly perhaps an improvement upon Milton's "last infirmity of noble minds."

Virgil fares even worse than the English poet. Mr. Friswell quotes thus from the famous Roman (p. 191):

Fama mobilitate viget, rues acquirit euendo.

The last three monstrosities might possibly be attributed to the printer, but the intrusion of the word "fama" into the line shows that the writer has not the faintest notion how many feet the normal hexameter contains. Mr. Friswell's solitary attempt at Greek is quite worthy of his Latin. He writes (p. 28) that the wife of Pythagoras "taught the doctrines of her husband's philosophy, amongst others that of his grand secret, the beginning of all things, and their origin in the All-mysterious One, *αὐκον*" (*sic*). Similarly, Sphinx (p. 26) is metamorphosed into Sphynx, the writer being evidently quite unaware of the real meaning of the Greek word, and its connection with σφίγγω. His French is about on a par with his Greek, if we may take as a sample the "Des Idées Napoléoniennes," which he speaks of in page 73. Furthermore, that amiable Venetian Lewis Cornaro is altered but not improved into Conaro.

If we turn to the narrative portion of these pages, we shall hardly be much better pleased. Thus, for instance, we have the story of Sir Isaac Newton and his dog Diamond related at length in p. 177, without the slightest intimation that Sir Isaac Newton probably never had a dog named Diamond, and certainly never had his papers burned by Diamond or any other dog. So, at least, says Sir David Brewster in his life of the great philosopher, and we had certainly rather follow Sir David on this point than Mr. Friswell.

So again (p. 139) we have an account of the battle of Trafalgar and the famous signal "England expects that every man will do his duty." Mr. Friswell says every one knows all about this signal. We can only say that there is strong evidence that the signal was never heard of until long after the battle. Admiral Robinson in a book lately published says that he himself was present at the battle in the Euryalus, and that Nelson signalled only as follows, "Paint the hoops of your masts white," and further made a signal to the captain of the Euryalus, "I rely upon your keeping sight of the enemy." The subject well deserves to be sifted by our contemporary, "Notes and Queries."

Of course Mr. Friswell takes the ordinary view of William Wallace's character, whom he belauds with more than Scotch persistency. A glance perhaps at "The Last of the Plantagenets," lately published by Mr. Clifford, will *inter alia* show Mr. Friswell that historically the virtues of Wallace rest on a very slender foundation.

The most offensive portion of the book is, after all, to be found in the writer's own comments. Thus, when he tells us of the difficulty with which the elder Stephenson got the Bill for making the Liverpool and Manchester Railway through the Committee of the House of Commons, he thinks it right to have a fling at barristers in general, which he does in the following elegant style: "Those gentlemen, whose profession leads them to adorn their heads with horsehair wigs, and to put on gowns which are of no possible use, keeping them neither cool nor warm, and being certainly unmediaeval and unornamental, were very strong, as they indeed generally are in opposing anything useful, in opposition to the railways of George Stephenson." This is a genuine specimen of the thoughtless rubbish so often current about lawyers, of which the writer of "The Morality of Advocacy" in the present number of the *Cornhill* complains. Stage-coachmen, too, come under Mr. Friswell's lash, apparently for the simple reason that, like Othello, their occupation is now gone, or nearly so.

We will now give an impartial specimen or two of the value of the aphorisms which are to be found in this book.

P. 6. "All men do not think. It may be very humiliating to own it, but it is nevertheless a fact, not ten men in one hundred are thinkers." Mr. Friswell in his search for thinkers is at all events much more successful than Diogenes, when he lit his lantern to look for one honest man.

P. 35. "Without philosophers we should be nothing."

P. 123. "Hardly any one who is weak and foolish has succeeded in life, unless indeed by a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances, which very seldom occurs."

P. 232. "Patriots are very rare; not to be found in every generation. A patriot king is the rarest of individuals."

We have not cared to notice the manifold repetitions of these pages, which savour strongly of something more than a careless use of the scissors and paste. Our readers will now be able to judge how far this book is fitted to open anything whatever, except possibly the lid of the waste-paper basket.

*Sore Throat, its Nature, Varieties, and Treatment; including the Use of the Laryngoscope as an Aid to Diagnosis.* By M. PROSSER JAMES, M.D. (John Churchill. pp. 155.)—Some of the most afflictive diseases with which nature avenges the luxury of modern life are the diseases which affect the mucous membrane, that beautifully delicate and acutely sensitive lining of the body which is considered to be a continuation of the outside skin. Many of these diseases attack the throat, which passage and its dependencies are liable to a large class of disorders, called in a general manner Sore Throat, but which arise from a great diversity of causes; moreover, there are croup, thrush, pharyngitis, fungus in the throat, oedema, hypertrophy, parotitis, metastasis, bronchocele, laryngitis, exanthemata, syphilis, aphonia, and that most dreadful of all throat diseases, diphtheria. All these forms of disease are very fully described, and their treatment given. Dr. James also gives a description of the laryngoscope, an instrument which enables the medical adviser to inspect the seat of disease, even in the larynx. We think, however, that in his treatment of throat diseases Dr. James hardly dwells with sufficient force upon the connection between them and the state of the stomach. It is the condition of the organs of digestion



that mainly governs that of the mucous membrane, and medical men are too apt to treat irregularities in the functions of the throat with local applications when they had better be appealing to the bowels.

*Treatise on Mills and Millwork.* Part I. *On the Principles of Mechanism and Prime Movers.* By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E. (Longmans. pp. 280.)—The name of Mr. William Fairbairn stands so high as a mechanical engineer that this text-book on the machinery of transmission will be at once received as of high authority. There has, indeed, been sore need of such a book, for the principles of that branch of mechanism have been much neglected, and have been studied scientifically by very few machinists. The present volume is only the first instalment of the work. It treats of the first principles of mechanism generally, and proceeds to the discussion of the various constructions of prime movers. This will be followed by a treatise on the new system of transmissive machinery, and on the arrangements necessary for imparting motion to the various descriptions of mills.

*A Plea for an Arterial Drainage, Embankment, and Improvement Act, with Principles upon which Arterial Drainage, Drainage Outfalls, Embanking, Warring, &c., should be carried out.* By G. A. DEAN. (Stratford: S. Morris. pp. 131.)—The agitation which has lately been carried on in the *Times* and other journals with reference to the important subject of arterial drainage has called forth this very useful tractate from Mr. Dean, who strongly recommends that Government should take up the question and introduce a Bill to have the drainage managed by Government officers. Mr. Dean's arguments in favour of this plan are very cogently put; and, as he has evidently studied the subject deeply, we cannot pretend to refute him; but we should certainly like *audire alteram partem*, before agreeing that the owners of estates are not the fittest persons for carrying out schemes intended for the benefit of those lands. Our experience of "Government officers" is certainly not of a nature to inspire us with full confidence in their powers of administration.

*A Standing Navy: its Necessity and Organisation.* By CHARLES STUART FORBES. (John Murray. pp. 120.)—This tractate is another of those criticisms upon our naval administration to the effect of which we alluded very lately. Commander Forbes is of opinion that the error which those writers have made who have attacked our present system is that they have descended too much to details, and have not paid sufficient attention to the entire system. After "some study of the French system," he has been induced to publish his own opinions upon this matter, and they are decidedly to the effect that "they manage these things much better in France." He says: "I maintain that France is incontestably our superior in military-maritime power at the present moment, because she is our equal in *matériel*, and possesses the organised and trained *personnel* required to make it available in a much shorter space of time than we could hope to accomplish under the most favourable circumstances." Here is a passage not likely to be very palatable to Liverpool readers:

In a few months steam and audacity will be able to destroy Liverpool within forty-eight hours of the iron-plated hulls quitting Brest or Cherbourg: for it may be relied upon, that, in the event of a war with our great rival, no maudlin humanity will stand between the destruction of the sinews of war as represented by wealth, though it be private property and undefended. Indeed, it is not quite clear that Portsmouth would be wholly exempt from an attack by these formidable additions to maritime warfare, even were all its sea defences completed, which now are contemplated.

Such then are the comparative results of the naval administrations of the two countries after a lapse of thirty years. We have not only not kept pace with our rival, but he is as superior in relative strength at the end of that period, as we were at its commencement.

Commander Forbes's plan is very minute, but the leading characteristics of it consist of such a reconstruction of the Admiralty as shall entrust the reins of power to hands selected on professional, and not political grounds, and the establishment of standing reserves upon sound reliable bases. His little book is worth reading, as the work of a good practical man.

*The Rudiments of Rifle Practice; or, a System of Catechetical Instruction in Preliminary Musketry Drill.* By CAPTAIN C. H. FENTON. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 75.)—The number of works on drill and rifle practice for the volunteers bids fair to become well nigh as large as the patriotic body itself. "Every man his own book" will soon be the motto. Captain Fenton is Adjutant and First-class Musketry Instructor of the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, and he has reduced rifle practice to a catechism. Instead of the familiar query, "What is your name?" the children of the rifle movement are expected to answer such questions as "Why is the use of brick-dust, sand-paper, &c. forbidden for cleaning the lock?" "How many causes of miss-fires may there be said to be?"

We have also received: *The Comprehensive History of England.* Parts 33, 34, and 35. (Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London: Blackie and Son.)—*A Comprehensive History of India.* Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42. (Blackie and Son.)—*A Third Letter to Richard Freedom, Esq., on the Extension and Redistribution of the Elective Franchise.* By Sir JOHN E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Bart. (James Ridgway.)—*Illustrations of the Political and Diplomatic Relations of the Independent Kingdom of Hungary and of the Interest that Europe has in the "Austrian Alliance."* By Toulmin Smith. (W. Jeffs.)—*The Respective Duties of Landlords, Tenants, and Labourers: an Address delivered to a Farmers' Club.* By the Hon. and Rev. Lord Sidney G. Osborne. (James Ridgway.)—*The Biography of a Myth.* (Geo. Manwaring.)

### THE QUARTERLIES.

WHEN THE MUSKETS, rifles, fowling-pieces, revolvers, and other small arms of literature have done their work, the heavy ordnance of the Quarterlies comes booming forth with the weight and deadly effect of siege cannon. In this age of literary and other progress, it is too much the fashion to disparage the effect of the Quarterlies, and to assert that it is only when the literary questions of the day have been decided, and the fate of authors and books has been decided, by the verdicts of the daily and weekly critics, that the great guns of Albemarle-street and Paternoster-row fire off their blank charges to celebrate the

victory or announce the defeat. This is not so; and glad are we, in the interest of sound, matured, thoughtful criticism, that the Quarterlies still exist with unabated vigour to disprove the fallacy. But very recently, an instance has occurred which ought to show the vainglorious gentlemen of the daily and weekly press that it is in the pages of the Quarterlies that the great battles are fought. That much-talked-of and much-abused volume, "Essays and Reviews," passed muster with the daily and weekly critics with scarcely a word of objection. Deriving (as for the most part it is their habit to do) all their knowledge of the subjects from within the four corners of the book itself, these incorruptible Rhadamanthi contented themselves with a brief expression of praise or blame, a few extracts, and a comment or two upon the styles of the writers. It was not until the *Westminster* led the way with a mischievous article, the effect of which was to hail the authors of the "Essays and Reviews" as fellow-infidels, that any stir was made; and it was only when the *Quarterly Review* replied, in an article denouncing the volume, that its sale received that impetus which has carried it up to a tremendous circulation. Now, the *Edinburgh* for the current quarter contains an article in which the case between the authors of "Essays and Reviews" is (perhaps for the first time) fairly stated, and which points out that the popular furor has arisen mainly from the fact that views long since accepted by many thoughtful and conscientious men have been suddenly thrust before persons altogether unprepared either to understand or receive them, and that the astonishment expressed is little more than the common manifestation of minds which are accustomed to take *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. The beginning of this great argument is very well put by the writer in the *Edinburgh*:

In 1854 an enterprising publisher in London, with that unfortunate passion (as we cannot but think) which exists at present for the multiplication of periodical literature, started a series of "Oxford" and "Cambridge Essays," to be contributed, with their names, by members of the two Universities. The speculation answered for a time. But after the appearance of four volumes, the demand or the supply failed, and the series came to an end. In this conjuncture it occurred, we believe, to one of the contributors that the publication might be continued, but in a more contracted form. For many years past there had floated before the minds of the more liberal-minded English Churchmen the vision of a journal which should treat of theological subjects in a manner resembling the free and scientific tone in which they are handled in France and Germany. Such a scheme was discussed in 1835 between Dr. Arnold and Archdeacon Hare. Whately, Hampden, and Pusey were proposed as possible contributors. One of its main objects was "to make some beginning of Biblical criticism, which, as far as relates to the Old Testament, was in England almost non-existent." The scheme of a liberal Theological Review, thus long delayed, fructified in the minds of three or four of those who had already furnished essays to the extinct series, and the result was a volume which appeared in the early spring of 1860, under the title of "Essays and Reviews." Many scholars and divines were invited to contribute; but the number was, through various causes, reduced to seven,—who were mostly unacquainted with each other. The first Essay having been preached, in substance, as an Oxford University sermon in the previous year, was naturally ready before its companions, and hence its peculiar place. The last in the volume owed its position, no doubt, to the delays arising from the scantiness of leisure at the command of its able but over-tasked author. The order of the rest was equally accidental.

The volume, as we shall afterwards have occasion to remark, was as varied in character and as unequal in execution as might have been anticipated from a series published under these auspices. It was read at once by those students who took interest either in the subjects or the writers of the respective essays; and a few notices of it, containing the usual mild admixture of praise and blame, appeared in some of the weekly journals. So passed the spring and summer. No sound of alarm broke the peace either of the Universities or of the Church.

It was not till the close of the autumn that there was heard from an unexpected quarter the first muttering of a coming whirlwind. It is not our practice to allude directly to our contemporaries. But on the present occasion the justice of history requires that we should, in more than one instance, break through this rule. In a well-known review advocating the extremest opinions, both theological and political, an article appeared, on which we do not hesitate to fasten the main responsibility of the whole subsequent agitation. It evidently proceeded from the hand of a writer who, whilst retaining a certain amount of religious sentiment, repudiated all belief in Christian Revelation, and who combined with a profound ignorance of nearly all that had been written on the questions at issue an almost fanatical desire to inveigle those who stood on more secure positions to the narrow ledge of the precipice on the midway of which he himself was standing. In an argument, not destitute of pathos or ability, but poisoned by a sinister intention too transparent to have escaped the notice of any but those who were willingly deceived, the reviewer first parodied the book by exaggeration, by amplification, by suppression, by making every writer responsible for what every other writer had said or not said, either on the subjects discussed or not discussed, and then raised a cry of mingled exultation and remonstrance to the phantasm which he had conjured up,—of exaltation at the supposed novelty of what he was pleased to call a system of Neo-Christianity; of plaintive remonstrance at the reluctance of the writers to abandon all the truths which they most cherished in order to adopt the mixture of Paganism and Catholicism in which the followers of M. Comte have found a refuge. We know not what results the writer expected from this measure. Not by such arts he may be well assured, not by such presumptuous ignorance, not by such unscrupulous misrepresentation, not by such malignant insinuations, will the wise or the noble-minded of any communion be tempted to surrender their belief in the justice and mercy of the Hebrew Prophets, the love and faith of the Christian Apostles.

The appearance of the *Quarterly* article is next alluded to; but the rival review scarcely attributes sufficient effect to the influence of that article. In our opinion, it was the article in the *Quarterly* that aroused the Church and the religious journals, and which, in fact, drew forth the Episcopal manifesto which brought the storm to a climax, and to which the *Edinburgh Reviewer* is inclined to attribute that storm altogether. This, we think, is significantly indicated by the number of editions demanded of the issue of the *Quarterly* in which that article appeared. Of the Episcopal manifesto the *Edinburgh Reviewer* says:

The names of the Bishops were appended so carelessly, that one of them, that of "H. Exeter," is now known to have been added without his knowledge and against his wish: two at least of the most distinguished of the body had published opinions exactly coinciding with those which they condemned; and two others, on the first public occasion after the manifesto had been issued, had the

good sense and feeling to avow that they excepted from their censure three at least, and those the most important, of the five persons whose position and character "the vague anathema" had been intended to blast. It is with sincere regret that we notice this singular collapse of the Episcopal order. We cannot afford that the heads of the clergy should lose any part of their prestige. A Bishop of the Church of England has still a noble part to play. Even within our own memory we have known more than once how one courageous prelate has broken through the bonds of professional prejudice, and rallied round him the juster and more generous feeling of the clergy and the Church. "I would tear the lawn from my shoulders, and sink my seal deeper than ever plummet sounded, before I would consent to hold rank and wealth on the disgraceful tenure of 'always swimming with the stream,' and never contradicting 'public opinion.'" So on a late occasion an Irish Bishop spoke out his mind in language worthy of himself and of his order. To such a high sense of duty let us hope that Episcopacy may again rise, and resume its proper functions of being a defence to the weak, and a light to the blind. If, indeed, according to a charitable explanation offered of this disaster, the Bishops sacrificed themselves and their private opinions for the sake of appeasing the popular clamour, we admire the spirit which dictated so noble a holocaust. But we could have wished that the victims had been less costly, the occasion more worthy, and the attempt more successful.

The absence of some of the greatest men in the Church from the proceedings which the Lower House of Convocation took with reference to "Essays and Reviews" is then noted.

Many of the leading divines of the Lower House expressed disapprobation or indifference by absence. Most of the great names amongst the English dignitaries were wanting—Canterbury, St. Paul's, Westminster, Christchurch, Winchester. Others, such as the Dean of Ely, and (with the exception of the Archdeacon of Taunton, whose zeal for persecuting others seemed to be only whetted by his recent and narrow escape from his own long persecution) the leading Archdeacons, were all on the side of toleration, and the only Academical dignitary who addressed the House protested, with a chivalry worthy of the best days of the Church, against the iniquity and inexpediency of the whole proceeding. The more turbulent spirits, however, as was natural, were the majority, and carried a vote of thanks to the Upper House for an irregular and indiscriminate censure directed against a book whose contents they claimed the privilege of never having read, and which, having thus condemned, they subsequently proceeded to examine through a committee the chairman of which has barely saved his own clerical position through the happy ambiguities of ecclesiastical law. A Memorial condemning, as inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England, extracts from the book—some of which contained the first axioms of theology—was shortly afterwards presented at Lambeth. This Address is valuable as containing the measure of the agitation. After the most active canvass of the country, it was signed only by half of the 20,000 clergy, by only five, we believe, out of the thirty deans, by three out of the forty heads of colleges, by three out of the twelve theological professors in Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, by hardly any of the head-masters of our great schools, or of the educational staff of our universities. The names of the absent, in a case like this, form the real protest of the wise and thoughtful part of the community against a rash and violent excitement. The air has been filled with the shrill chirpings of the grasshopper and cicada. But the stately oxen, the strength and glory of the Church, have remained silently ruminating in their own rich pastures, under their own majestic shades.

Upon the book itself the Reviewer expresses a divided opinion. The doctrines broached in it are neither new nor have they been absolutely disproved. The manner in which they have been thrust before the

public may have been injudicious; but the very fact that the dignitaries of the Church, who most strenuously condemn the publication, do not take means to remove the so-called heresiarchs from the bosom of their common mother, should be taken as a very significant indication that no absolute conflict exists between the doctrines broached in the "Essays" and the "Articles."

Another notable article in the *Edinburgh* is the review of Mr. Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon"—in the composition of which the Lord Chancellor is said to have had a hand. Whether this be so or not, it is almost too much honour for Mr. Dixon that his book should be so powerfully abused. It is really not worth the trouble. As we have demonstrated, it contains nothing new but the unpublished letters, which Mr. Dixon ought to have handed over to Mr. Spedding, and the so-called defence is but a revival of arguments long since urged and long since exploded—these arguments, indeed, being sadly disguised in a tawdry motley of style, the like of which was never before seen in the debate of grave questions. It would be superfluous to follow the reviewer through all his conclusions, which are invariably contrary to those of Mr. Dixon. "Our judgment upon this volume is, that it is throughout an unprofitable paradox, the ideal of a vaporous fancy, as Bacon probably would have termed it."

When the main idea of a work is unsound, it is little to the purpose that here and there it contains some new and original matter, and now and then some acute observations; but, even in these subordinate respects, Mr. Dixon can claim but little commendation. While we have no doubt that his theory is false, and that all he has said will not shake in the least the general opinion of Bacon's character; and while he has used all the artifices of an advocate in embellishing facts that tell on his side, and making enormous omissions and misstatements, we must also add that his original researches have not been fruitful of much new matter, on points at least of paramount importance. As for the manner, design, and style of this book, they appear to us to be in the worst possible taste. A biography should be a portrait executed with manliness, simplicity, and truth, not a display of spasmodic rhetoric, tawdry ornament, and false effect; and we regret to have so soon to notice another distressing example of those extravagances and deformities of style with which Mr. Carlyle has infected the English language.

The chief complaint of the Reviewer is identical with that which we preferred against Mr. Dixon: it "concerns his treatment of Bacon's relations with Burleigh, Cecil, Essex, and Elizabeth." The Reviewer shows him to be wrong in every particular, and points out, moreover, a number or instances in which Mr. Dixon has been guilty of the grossest suppressions, in order to make the evidence fit his argument. The Reviewer concludes:

Mr. Dixon appears to us not to have materially altered the aspect of the case; and certainly the declamatory vehemence and rhetorical artifices which he employs are altogether out of place. We still await with interest the more mature publication of the biographical volumes with which Mr. Spedding has promised to complete his magnificent edition of the works of Bacon: but we do not conceive that any fresh manipulation of historical evidence can change the moral conviction arising from a candid survey of Bacon's life.

There is an article on the lately-debated question affecting the management of Eton College, to which we shall take an early opportunity of referring.

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Philo-Socrates. Part I. Among the Boys.* By WILLIAM ELLIS, Author of "Religion in Common Life," "Outlines of Social Economy," &c. &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861. pp. 155.

THE WRITER thus explains the purport of the half-dozen conversations in this manual: "A series of papers, wherein subjects are investigated which, there is reason to believe, would have interested Socrates, and in a manner that he would not disapprove, were he among us now, gifted with the knowledge, and familiar with the habits and doings, of our times." This is a somewhat high standard to aim at; and it may be doubted whether Mr. Ellis has always been successful in his aim. We open the book at random, and find the following passage:

P. What name do we give to people who are so far removed from excess in drink as to be disgusted at the thought or sight of it?

B. We call them sober, temperate.

P. Are boys generally drunken or sober?

B. Sober.

P. Would not the sobriety of a boy give you as much hope of his becoming a sober man, as his industry would give you of his becoming an industrious man?

B. No; because the industry of the boy is a habit induced by a repeated exercise of his will, while his sobriety may be nothing more than the exclusion of temptation. It may be rather the absence of intemperance, an appetite or taste not yet developed, than temperance tested and established. Boys, when not frightfully neglected or ill-used, neither tattle nor smoke. These habits are engendered in men who have not been fortified as boys with the intelligence requisite for good self-guidance, and with the habit of performing or refraining from acts according as their intelligence advises.

It seems to us that no boy would have been likely to use the language given as the last answer in reply to the preceding question; and, moreover, the little piece of sermonising, commencing "Boys when not frightfully," &c., strikes us as being equally unboylike and un-Socratic.

Again, we can hardly see any trace of the Socratic method in the following questions and answers, which belong rather to a first catechism of political economy:

P. What are those possessors of wealth called who allow some of their wealth to be employed in producing more wealth?

B. They are called capitalists.

P. And the wealth which is so employed—what is that called?

B. Capital.

P. What name is given to the portion of capital which the capitalists appropriate in purchasing labour?

B. Wages.

P. And to the increase, the expectation of which induces capitalists to turn their wealth into capital?

B. Profit.

P. In considering the position of capitalists, and the consequences of their doings, what shall we say of their influence on society? Is it for good or for evil?

B. It must be for good. We cannot imagine how those who have no wealth of their own could be provided for without the assistance of capitalists.

P. What is their chief object as capitalists?

B. To increase their wealth.

P. Do you call that a good object?

B. Yes; because one of the evils from which society is suffering is a deficiency of wealth.

Surely the first four of these questions have nothing whatever of the Socratic vein about them? They are not drawn out by the skill of the questioner, and could not be answered by a boy who was not acquainted with the first rudiments of political economy. We are quite aware that Mr. Ellis must presuppose a certain amount of knowledge in his imaginary boy or boys, and that the above quotations are not the most favourable specimens of the conversations in this manual; but we submit that answers containing fourteen or fifteen lines each are very unlike what boys would really reply.

*Hand-Book of the Civil Service: being a Complete Guide to the Examinations for the Various Departments of the Public Service, Organised according to the Recommendations of the Civil Service Commissioners.* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1861. pp. 87.)—This is an admirable little manual, full of useful information which otherwise could only be acquired by a laborious and difficult search among numerous and costly Blue Books. As it is, the candidate for employment in the Civil Service will find all he wants to know within the compass of the



eighty-seven pages which make up this brochure. In one page the method of examination is explained; next follow specimens of the papers set at some score of examinations; then a well-chosen list of books is furnished whence the would-be examinee may prepare himself for his coming struggle; and finally the lists of the examiners are given. This is, however, but a scanty sample of the *multa in parvo* which make up the contents of this hand-book, and which apparently have been collected with very great care and diligence. Some two or three slight changes might be made advantageously. Thus, for instance (p. 85), Mr. W. F. Edwards should be styled "late" Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. Vaughan Hawkins is an M.A. and not a B.A.; Mr. H. W. Watson is no longer a Fellow of Trinity College, and now writes Rev. before his name instead of Esq. after it. These, however, are all but minor points, and the general correctness and wide scope of the manual are most praiseworthy.

*Analytical Outlines of Latin Syntax, &c. With an Appendix on the Latin Prepositions.* By A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1861. pp. 41).—This is a carefully-written manual of Latin syntax, by the Head Master of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School. The author complains that many, indeed that most, of the Latin Grammars in use are not constructed upon the basis of logical principles, and therefore do not teach, together with a knowledge of Latin, the general principles of language. He holds very reasonably, we think, that the elements of all the Indo-Germanic languages are so far alike, that if any grammar be taught upon the basis of the logical analysis of the sentence, the pupil will be prepared to take up any other of the same family of languages with far greater ease and pleasure than he can do as such grammar is now too generally taught. The writer has also included in his manual a collection of well-chosen idioms and phrases, which can scarcely fail to be very useful.

*First Lessons on the English Reformation, for Schools.* By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A. Second Edition, revised. (Ward and Lock. pp. 100).—Mr. Woodward, in this little volume, which has deservedly reached a second edition, gives a concise and simple *résumé* of the origin, progress, and final success of the Reformation in England. The book is specially intended for children; but the writer has not allowed the circumstance that he was writing for uncritical readers to make him careless or unmethodical. The tone of the opinions expressed is fair and moderate; and Mr. Woodward has not indulged in any of those vituperations against the Roman Catholic actors in the Reformation which disfigure so many histories of this era.

**THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER** requests the Old Westminsters to meet in the school on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., to receive the report of their committee appointed at the meeting held on the 13th of last June.

At a meeting of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen, on Wednesday, the Duke of Richmond was, on the motion of the Lord Provost of the city, unanimously elected Chancellor of the University.

The eighth annual meeting of the Old Kent-road Ragged and Industrial Schools was held on Monday evening at the schoolroom, Lower Park-road; Sir R. W. Carden presided. The report, which was read by the secretary, detailed many interesting particulars, showing the beneficial results which had been produced by the establishment of the schools. The number of children attending them was stated to be 268. The receipts for the year had been 154*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure 130*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

On Monday the Easter Term of the Gresham lectures, supposed to be read gratuitously to crowds of intelligent and admiring students in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street (under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham), recommenced—the Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D., minister of St. Benedict's, Cambridge, and late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, leading off with his lectures "On Astronomy." Mr. Pullen is a very able man, and it is a great pity that he should have to deliver his lectures to an audience—few and not fit—of about a dozen people. Surely so noble an endowment might be utilised with advantage to the community.

The course of lectures on physiology by Professor Huxley, at the Jermyn-street Institution, have been concluded. They were attended by a numerous auditory, chiefly composed of the principal elementary schoolmasters of the metropolis. The interest was sustained throughout, and at the close of the last lecture the audience manifested in an unmistakable manner their appreciation of the instruction they had received from the talented lecturer. A similar course of lectures is now being carried on at University College by Professor Marshall, and attended by a majority of the same schoolmasters; so that we may expect physiology—or at least the elementary parts of the subject in its relations to health—to become very generally taught in our best elementary schools.

It is announced that there is a prospect that Queen's College, Birmingham, will be relieved from the difficulties under which it has for some time laboured. Mr. Sands Cox, immediately after the meeting of creditors, placed in the hands of his solicitor, Mr. J. Suckling, the necessary funds for payment of the first instalments to the creditors and of all claims under 5*l.* in full, and the various amounts have been received by the creditors. At a recent meeting of the Council, on the motion of the Right Hon. the Principal, the Earl of Lichfield, the thanks of the Council were presented to Mr. Cox, and a similar vote was also recorded by the creditors for the generous manner in which Mr. Cox has undertaken the payment in full of the trade debts of the college. The experience of the last twelve months has shown that under proper supervision excess of expenditure over income may for the future be avoided. The usefulness of the institution has been demonstrated by the fact that full 600 medical practitioners in the Midland districts, and upwards of 100 in Birmingham, have been trained at the college; many distinguished professors

have also been included among the students. A subscription list, we are glad to state, has been opened, and Mr. Cox has been promised a large share of support in carrying out the philanthropic object he has in view.

At the meeting of the Council of University College, London, on Saturday, the 13th, it was stated that Lord John Russell had addressed communications to the President, in which he intimated his intention to nominate a certain number of candidates to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners for the appointment of student interpreter in China or Japan, and would have great pleasure in including in the list of candidates the names of any three gentlemen whom the President might recommend for that purpose. The noble Lord further stated that the number of appointments to be made was—for China, 6; for Japan, 2; and that the salary would be at the rate of 200*l.* a year from the date of departure from this country. His Lordship also went into other details connected with the examinations, the objects of the appointments, the topics on which candidates will be examined, &c. The examination will take place soon after the 1st June. A vote of thanks was passed to Lord John Russell for his communication, and his Lordship's offer was directed to be made known as widely as possible among the students. The 1st of May was fixed for receiving notice from students of their desire to compete.

*Oxford.*—Mr. Robert Samuel Wright, B.A., Scholar of Balliol College, has been elected Fellow of Oriel. Mr. Wright obtained a first class in the examination before the Classical Moderators in Easter Term 1859, and also a first class in the final examination in Michaelmas Term 1860. He also obtained the prize for Latin Verse in 1859.

The Margaret Professor of Divinity proposes to begin his Lectures—part on the Creed, part on the XXXIX. Articles considered with reference to the Documents with which they are historically connected—on Wednesday, April 17, at one o'clock. Gentlemen who wish to attend are requested to call on the Professor on Tuesday, April 16, between the hours of eleven and twelve.

The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology intends to begin his course of lectures of the present Term on Tuesday, the 23rd of April. Such members of the University as are desirous of attending these lectures are requested to call upon the Professor on Monday, the 22nd of April, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock.

Members of the University who are desirous of receiving instruction in the Hindustani Language during the ensuing Term are requested to call upon Colonel Wakefield, the Deputy Teacher of the Language, on Monday, the 15th inst., at eleven a.m., at the Clarendon. His lectures will commence on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at ten a.m. Those gentlemen who desire to receive instruction three times a week will have to pay a fee of 3*l.* for the Term, and those who desire to attend lecture six days in the week will have to pay a fee of 5*l.* Forbes' Hindustani Grammar, his editions of the *Bāgh o Bahār* and *Baitāl Pachisi*, and his Hindustani Manual, are used at these lectures, and may be had at Mr. Parker's.

The Vice-Chancellor has received the following letter, addressed to the Chancellor by her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, respecting the age of candidates for Chinese and Japanese interpretations:

Foreign Office, April 11.

MY LORD.—Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 13th ult. respecting the nomination of candidates for the appointment of student interpreters in China and Japan, it has been represented to me that certain students of King's College, London, who have been qualifying themselves for such appointments, under the expectation that, as on former occasions, an opening would be afforded to them for entering her Majesty's service in China, have, by reason of the delay which, from political circumstances, has occurred in filling up vacancies, passed beyond the age which, after due consideration, was assigned in my letter for candidates for the appointments now about to be competed for. I should much regret that these students should be debarred from competing for the vacant appointments, and I therefore propose to extend the limit of age specified in my letter of the 30th ult., for this time only, to 25 years complete, and I lose no time in making your Lordship acquainted with this change, that you may have the opportunity of selecting the candidates whom I have left to your Lordship to nominate with reference to it.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, J. RUSSELL.

The Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy is desirous of forming a private class or classes in any subject connected with his department. Those gentlemen who wish to join are requested to call at the lecture-room in the New Museum on Wednesday next, between the hours of one and three.

The Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy will be at home from twelve to one o'clock, on Thursdays and Saturdays, during Easter and Act Terms, to receive any gentlemen who have attended his lectures during the two previous terms, and who may wish for further instruction "in *his quæ melius sine ulla solennitate tradi possunt*." He will also deliver a public lecture, in the hall of Magdalen College, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock on "Theories of Analogy between the Individual Man and the Systems of which he forms a part."

The Heads of Houses have this day elected the Rev. Adam Storey Farrar, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College and Tutor of Wadham, to the important post of Bampton Lecturer for the year 1862. The appointment is one which will give general satisfaction, Mr. Farrar being not only a preacher of no ordinary talent, but a gentleman universally respected both in the university and in the city.

A cause of regret is to be found in the resignation of the office of Principal of St. Edmund Hall, by the Rev. Dr. Barrow, formerly Fellow of Queen's, on account of ill health. Dr. Barrow is well known from his theological learning and literary reputation. The Principalship is in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.

The following notice was given out on Wednesday: "I have received the following notification from the examiners for the Johnson Scholarship.—FRANCIS JEUNE, Vice-Chancellor. Pembroke College, April 17, 1861.—The examiners for the Johnson Scholarships have elected John Richard Magrath, B.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Theological Scholar; and Charles James Coverly Bruce, B.A., Blundell Scholar of Balliol College, Mathematical Scholar on that foundation.—E. H. HANSELL, BARTHOLOMEW BRUCE, W. BRIGHT."

Cambridge.—The lectures upon the Law Subjects of the Second Examination commenced on the 16th inst., at 9 a.m., and will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, through the present Term. Subjects: Macnaghten's Treatises; the first Report of the Commissioners on Indian Law Reform; Bentham's Principles of Civil and Criminal Legislation; Justinian's Institutes; Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I. Persons not members of Trinity Hall, desirous of attending the lectures, are requested to communicate with the lecturer at that college.

Mr. Sydney Gedge (whose letter on the subject of the Maitland Prize was quoted in our last) has published the following letter as an appendix to his former communication:

I was too precipitate in sending for publication the letter to the Vice-Chancellor on this subject, which appeared in your paper of last Saturday. On Friday night (too late to prevent its appearance) I received a reply from the Vice-Chancellor (written within an hour after my letter reached him), informing me that, in accordance with a suggestion made by me previously, a Grace had passed the Senate on the 7th of March, extending the time for sending in the Essays until August 1. My remarks were therefore out of date, and as their publication may lead to an erroneous impression, I shall feel obliged by your giving equal publicity to this explanation, and expression of my regret that I forwarded my letter to you so hastily.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SYDNEY GEDGE.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Donizetti's opera seria, "La Favorita," was chosen on Thursday, the 12th inst., for the *début* of Sig. Tiberini (a tenor of some celebrity in Milan) before a British audience. Respecting the new-comer great curiosity prevailed. Rumour had given out that Sig. Tiberini is regarded as a vocal wonder in his native Italy, and that he is the man for the situation he has undertaken to fill. At present we must claim the privilege granted to all men's children, and doubt. With reference to the opera itself we cannot consider it a very happy example of its composer's genius. Donizetti, so effective in opera buffa, and in that sentimental kind of tragedy which constitutes the purely Italian opera seria, had neither the originality of invention nor the strength of grasp to achieve success in the more ambitious, expressive, and dramatic school of which the larger operas of Rossini are the models. In "La Favorita" there are several melodies which, if not always new, are vocal and charming; but where the incidents are stirring, and the passions of the different personages vividly developed, his weakness is evident. The book is ably constructed, and the grand effects worked up to with skill and judgment, but Donizetti was not exactly the musician to do it full justice. Separate the last and best act from the rest, and, if well executed, it will always be heard with pleasure, if only in consideration of *Fernando's* romance and the final duet with *Leonora*; but, taken as a whole, it is too lengthy, and the points of attraction too widely scattered. Madame Csillag sustained the part of *Leonora* on the evening referred to, and on two subsequent occasions. Judged by the highest standard of excellence, this lady is a truly great and wonderful artist. Her knowledge of her art forbids any attempt at effects which cannot be accomplished with ease. The union of histrionic feeling with musicianly taste stands out prominently among other rare attainments. From the first act to the last it was evident that the ability of the *prima donna* soared far above the mediocrity which opera-frequenters are oftentimes doomed to witness. Among Madame Csillag's triumphs as the "Favourite" may be named the cavatina "Crudi andiamo," and the grand scena in the third act, "O mio Fernando." In short, the force of voice and action was admirably sustained, from the first note to the "addio!" which precedes the close of the opera. M. Faure made a first appearance this season as *Alfonso IX.*, and M. Zelger proved himself an efficient representative of *Baldassare*. The music assigned to band and chorus was perhaps never so well given, not even by the Royal Italian Opera company.

EXETER HALL.—Beethoven's mass in D was submitted for the third time to a London audience on Friday evening, the 12th inst. When the Philharmonic Society introduced it, about fifteen years ago, the favourable impression produced was neither a deep nor a very extensive one. This no doubt arose as much from a dim perception of the properties of the composition as from the imperfect means employed for the development of the comprehended light. With a second attempt and a second failure, some few years subsequently, came strong temptations to "adapters," and among others, Mr. Costa. After looking into Beethoven, the great conductor did not hesitate to cut out and tear away many a noble but scaring passage, and thus opened up a way for bringing the mass in D within the existing choral capabilities of the Sacred Harmonic Society. None but the musically-educated can properly estimate the enormous difficulties with which every movement of this really profound and colossal work is crowded; but Beethoven, who knew full well how to write for voices, declared them to be compassable, and he therefore flatly refused, even at the solicitation of ardent friends and admirers, to change the shortest phrase or obliterate a single note. To bring down, therefore, the ideas of genius to the appliances of any society, is a practice which not a few loudly condemn—a practice that the journalist ought not to let pass silently by. The vocal soloists had but little opportunity of individual display, but in concerted parts Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Thomas, gave a magnificent interpretation of their author, if we except a slight hitch in the Credo.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—If the programme issued at the third meeting of the Philharmonic Society on the 15th contained nothing absolutely new, the music performed was as fresh and cheering as spring flowers. Beethoven's Sinfonia Pastorale, his concerto in E flat for pianoforte, Mendelssohn's overture to *Athalia*, Weber's to *Oberon*, and Haydn's symphony in B flat, may be cited as proofs. Beethoven's pastoral is throughout a composition singular in beauty, powerful in description, and capable of creating very delightful sensations in a susceptible mind. For the concerto, the services of Mr Otto Goldschmidt were secured. Sig. Gardoni sang the expressive aria "Se i miei sospiri" of Stradella, and the better-known "O cara immagine" from "Zauberflöte." Dr. Bennett conducted, and the concert went off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's grand ottet in E flat and Spohr's double quartet in E minor were pressed into the last programme of the Monday Popular series. We analysed these extraordinary compositions when first brought into notice by the manager of these *séances*, so that the bare mention of an effective repetition on the 15th inst. will answer present purposes. The only novelty of the evening in question was Beethoven's sonata in A flat (op. 26), containing the funeral march for pianoforte alone, with Mr. Charles Hallé for interpreter. This solemn movement was so touchingly performed, that a rapturous encore (though not taken) resulted. In truth, the conceptions of the great composer were expressed by the pianist with the unerring skill of a complete master, religiously observant of subject, and for whom mechanical difficulties have no existence. The string band was composed of MM. Vieuxtemps, Ries, Wiener, Watson, Schreurs, Webb, Paque, and Piatti.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—It is close upon twenty years since a celebrated Scandinavian, Mr. Ole Bull, was wont to startle and delight the inhabitants of this island by unusual feats of violinism. His reappearance in London at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening was hailed by many a quondam admirer, and not a few visitors to whom he is known merely by repute. Since Mr. Ole Bull's palmy days, a new race of violinists has sprung up, and the greatness of a quarter of a century back has lost much of its influence. The playing of Mr. Ole Bull is still of the bravura rather than of the classic style. The pieces selected for Wednesday evening were Paganini's "La Molinara" (a theme of Paesello, with variations for the violin without accompaniment), and "La ci darem." In both instances he raised a storm of applause that made "the vaulted roof rebound." Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lascelles, the Misses Horder, and Miss Chipperfield, were the chief vocalists. Miss Pyne selected Spohr's aria from "Faust," "Si io sento," and also a very taking melody from "Le Domino Noir," to the English words, "Fairy, perchance." The well-known prayer from Masaniello, "Hear, holy Power," and Meyerbeer's "pater-noster" appeared to claim very close attention. Among the vocal novelties assigned to the choir was "The Garibaldi Hymn," composed by W. Spark. Despite a little shyness on the part of the executants, the hymn elicited considerable applause. The hall was admirably attended, and the concert, taken as a whole, may be regarded as the most successful of the season. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.

Herr Molique's new oratorio, "Abraham," performed for the first time before a London public on Wednesday evening, at Exeter Hall, ought to be regarded as the musical event of the week. From the known capabilities of Herr Molique in the twofold capacity of composer and performer, the musical world expected that in this walk of the art the German composer would bring all his energies to bear, and that as a result valuable additions would sooner or later be made to the existing stock of the sacred Muse. Nor have these hopes been blighted. It seems, however, not a little singular that so great an artist is so rarely brought into the prominence that he deserves, seeing that many immeasurably beneath him in merit attain to high places. It shows too obviously that lip-worship is the main tribute to art, and that the sympathies of our fashionable dilettanti are not as yet really with the sacred revelations of genius. "Abraham" is Herr Molique's first attempt at oratorio-writing. Since the production of "Elijah" we have come in contact with no composition of the kind so cleverly constructed, and with the prevailing ideas so thoroughly and beautifully carried out. When time has ripened the work and the public have become familiar with it, "Abraham" will, we little doubt, take a stand among what is termed the popular and attractive oratorios of the present day. The persons introduced are *Abraham, Sarah, Hagar, Isaac*, two angels, and a messenger. It is divided into two portions, the first containing nineteen, the second twenty-five numbers. Although the libretto is collated from the Old Testament writings, it does not give the life of the patriarch entire. He is merely exhibited as a saint, a warrior, and a sufferer. Scope is nevertheless afforded for the delineation of human passion in almost every phase, from triumphant joy to a sorrow that borders upon despair; the incidents are alternately striking and picturesque, and present an extensive scope for the powers of a large and refined orchestra. No less than four pieces were insisted upon by the auditory for a second hearing. The artists engaged were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, Santley, and Wallworth. Although the company was a numerous one, there was an abundance of room to spare. This in a double sense is to be regretted—in the first place, that the professing musical public did not evince more interest in a new and an excellent composition; and in the second, that the funds of the Middlesex Hos-



pital, towards which the proceeds were to be appropriated, were materially reduced in the estimate that the committee of this excellent charity had formed respecting them.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. .... St. James's Hall. New Philharmonic. 8.  
St. James's Lower Hall. Swiss Female Singers, and during the week. 8.  
Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy Minstrels, and during the week. 8.  
TUES. .... Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Walter Macfarren's Solo and Concerted Pianoforte.  
St. James's Hall. Musical Union. 3.30.  
WED. .... Upper Wimpole-street. Mr. Saindon's First Soirée Musicale. 8.  
THURS. .... St. James's Hall. Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. 8.30.  
FRI. .... Exeter Hall. Sacred Harmonic Society. 8.  
SAT. .... Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.  
Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy Minstrels. 3.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE RECENT TAKING OF THE CENSUS has supplied Messrs. William Brough and Halliday with a little *pièce de circonstance* which has been produced with much applause at the New Adelphi Theatre. The joke of course turns upon the embarrassments of Mr. *Paterfamilias* when he has to fill up the census-paper, and some rollicking fun of the Adelphi school is carried on throughout by Mr. Toole, upon whom the weight of acting mainly falls.

At the St. James's Theatre Mr. J. M. Morton has produced a farcical extravaganza entitled "The Pasha of Pimlico." It has not been successful.

On Wednesday Mr. Charles Reade appeared in the Court of Chancery before V.C. Sir W. Page Wood, to sustain the injunction which he had obtained against Mr. Thomas Hailes Lacy to restrain the printing, publication, and sale of the drama "Never Too Late to Mend." Mr. Reade was not represented by counsel, but conducted his own case. The bill stated that the plaintiff, some eight years back, composed a drama called "Gold," an acting edition of which was by his permission published by the defendant in 1853. The well-known novel "It is Never Too Late to Mend," founded upon "Gold," was subsequently written by the plaintiff, and published by Mr. Bentley in September 1856. In March 1861 Mr. Reade discovered that the defendant Lacy was publishing a drama called "Never Too Late to Mend," described in the title-page as a drama of real life, "founded on Charles Reade's popular novel." The case made by the bill was that this play was made up partly from "Gold" and partly from "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and that, besides the piracy in the title, it contained numerous passages taken verbatim, or only colourably altered, from "Gold," as well as numerous passages similarly taken from "It is Never Too Late to Mend." Under these circumstances the plaintiff had filed his bill to protect his rights in "Gold" and "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and his reputation as an author, and now moved for an injunction. After hearing the argument for the defendant, the Vice-Chancellor decided to grant the injunction to prevent the sale of "Never Too Late to Mend," without omitting all scenes and passages taken from or colourably altered from the play of "Gold." He would not decide, without sending it to a jury, the point as to how far an author was entitled to dramatise the novel of another author; but he granted the injunction in the terms stated, reserving liberty to the plaintiff to bring such action as he might be advised with reference to any alleged violation of his copyright in the novel called "It is Never Too Late to Mend."

We believe that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that Mr. Lumley, or any one else, will open Her Majesty's Theatre this season. In addition to the doubt we feel as to how far Mr. Lumley could obtain the means for carrying out such a hazardous speculation, we hear that there are difficulties about the lease which could not easily be got over. We hope, moreover, that it will be some time before any one will be found so foolhardy as to attempt the experiment; for it is believed by all who understand the matter that the number of seats and boxes already subtracted from the disposal of the manager by way of freehold and lease is so large, that there is little or no hope of remunerative management with the prices now asked by Italian singers.

All lovers of good acting will be glad to hear that Mr. Phelps is going to play *Othello* to Mr. Fechter's *Iago*, and that they will subsequently change the parts. This experiment has not infrequently been tried before, and is one of the best crucial tests of the real merit of an actor. For the interest in these parts is so nicely balanced, that it depends altogether upon the merit of the actor which is the better part.

The Barcelona journals give the following particulars respecting the destruction of the Lyceum Theatre of that city. The fire commenced, it is believed, in one of the rooms occupied by the costume-makers in the upper part of the building, but in what manner has not been ascertained, and about a quarter of an hour before the performance was to begin. The actors and musicians had arrived, and some thirty persons had already entered the theatre. The flames spread so rapidly that several of the performers were obliged to escape half dressed; and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. Fortunately, no personal injury was received.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—The proprietor of this popular exhibition has lately reduced the price of admission to the whole panorama to one shilling.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

WHO NOWADAYS ever thinks of an architect as an artist? There is indeed little to suggest the title in the works modern architects have the privilege (which they so mercilessly abuse) of setting before the world in concrete shape in that grandest and most effectual of all exhibition rooms—our cities and highways. But there is still less in these exhibitions of manufactured show-drawings: displays as sorry as they are futile. It is only where an architect can himself sketch out his ideas—or what stands in place of ideas—as Mr. Street for instance can, that "architectural drawings" can be allowed to be drawings at all. To have any real value, moreover, or

enable one to judge of the merit of an architectural design, the latter should in every case be accompanied by ground-plans and sections. By them alone a judgment can be formed as to what relation (if any) the exterior show has to the interior use; as well as many other questions all-essential in estimating the merit of a design. In other respects these exhibitions are just as imperfect and lop-sided. Information is copiously supplied as to unaccepted designs, or designs which never can be wanted. But of works actually in progress during each year, a very scanty and irregular record is year by year afforded. A little systematic arrangement in the hanging might not be amiss. Were drawings of executed works and works in progress hung separately from unsuccessful competition-drawings and mere idle fancies, some help would be given to a clear understanding of what our architects are really about.

To the present exhibition Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. E. M. Barry, Mr. Digby Wyatt, contribute nothing. Gothic in its various forms or adaptations is the predominant tendency of the great majority of the designs. In this class of designs alone is any improvement discernible, or any capability for free artist-like sketching shown by the architects, any independence of the "architectural draughtsman"—and colourist, the professed manufacturer of show-drawings—things about as hideous and inane as the witlessness of man ever invented. Mr. Street's pen-and-ink drawings, for instance, do look something like the handiwork of an artist. His "Design for proposed Rebuilding of a Grammar School" (1) is varied and picturesque, yet not without simplicity and breadth—those rare attributes in modern Gothic design. Mr. J. Clayton's "Proposed Restoration of the Old Town-hall, Hereford" (7), which contemplated, however, a partial removal of the lower part of the building, would perhaps have been a trifle less obnoxious than the sweeping act of vandalism which has actually been perpetrated; and that is all which can be said for it. Mr. W. G. Habershorn's "New Assembly Rooms, Newport" (12), are as hideous and foolish as the contemners of pseudo-classic could wish them to be. "Bird's-eye View of the Great Malvern Estate Company's Land as laid out in 1860, by Joseph Clarke, Esq." (16), a large and most elaborate performance, suggests melancholy thoughts of glorious nature desecrated. Mr. C. K. B. King's drawing of busy Mr. G. G. Scott's "Proposed Restoration of the Abbey Gateway, Reading" (22), indicates what a *jeune* worthless performance the proposed restoration will be—not worth a single square yard of the original structure. Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick's "Leeds Mechanics' Institution, First Prize" (36), is just the nondescript kind of building to gain a first prize. Mr. Jas. Edmeston's "Entrance Porch of a House at Norwood" (42), has real merit—massive construction, and rich yet not profuse ornament. Mr. Street's apsidal "Chancel with Reredos, of St. John's, Howsham" (46), makes one wish to see the actual structure. Mr. H. Clutton's "Minley Manor House, near Farnborough" (59), is one of those pseudo-Gothic structures—all peaks and points and protuberant excrescence—with which one has so long been familiar. Mr. W. J. Green's "Competition Designs for the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa" (74) might have been designed by the shade of Wilkins. Mr. Arthur Ashpitel's "London Street Front, now nearly completed" (88), is an application of ogee arches to a gin-palace. Messrs. Walton and Robson's "Competition Design for the North Riding Infirmary" (92) is a good Gothic design, picturesque, yet broad in treatment. Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick's "Design for the Midland Hotel, Leeds" (107), is of the nondescript class again. Mr. Charles Gray's "Professional Census, 1851-61" (134) is a series of designs, some executed, some unexecuted. Among the former is a competition design for the Knightsbridge Chapel—certainly a better one than that of Messrs. Brandon and Eytton now translated into stolid fact. Among the former are the chambers in Buckingham-street, Tavistock-street, and elsewhere, which have justly gained the architect so much credit. Messrs. Clayton and Bell's Decoration of Tympanum over Chancel Arch, Salterhebble Church, Yorkshire (145), is a very successful reproduction of mediæval decoration. Mr. Street's "Parsonage House and Schools at Denstone, Staffordshire" (185), is one of those Pugin-like pen-and-ink bird's-eye views, which show the design in perhaps a more attractive aspect than any the actual buildings can give. Messrs. Green and De Ville's "Hartley Institution, Southampton" (224), is a pseudo-classic affair in true Palmerstonian taste.

Mr. Burges sends only two picturesque fancies. One is a bird's-eye view of a "Mediæval Town" (233), with a St. Simeon Stylites figure chained and crouching on the top of his lofty pillar, a vision from Heaven appearing before him in the sky; below crowd together cathedral, church spires and spiky pinnacles innumerable. Mr. George Truefitt's "Houses on the Batson Estate, Holloway" (243), are "villa residences"—and nothing more. Mr. C. R. B. King's "Old Church in the Castle, Dover," as restored by G. G. Scott (251), looks bald and poor as restored Norman always looks. Mr. John Whichcord's "Entrance and Screen Wall to Lime-street-square, Leadenhall-street" (258), is an elaborate drawing, which carries us back to the days of Sir John Soane, of a wall tastefully relieved by recessed blank windows, with a solid oak door right in the middle most elaborately grained.

Few grand competitions have taken place during the past year. Nos. 299 to 310 present a series of designs sent in for the "Clock Tower at Hereford," for which the old Town Hall was swept away: all more or less lofty and ornate, factory-chimneys in harlequinade.

We cannot pretend to settle the gradations of merit in such things. Yet no little amount of ingenuity has been tasked in every instance. In No. 331 we have a lingering straggler from the grand competition of last year for the Manchester Assize Court, a pseudo-classic design by Mr. J. J. Bateman, at the non-execution of which we do not greatly grieve. In Nos. 387-390, we for once have a design accompanied by ground-plan, elevation, section, and perspective view, and thus made intelligible. The design in question is by Mr. R. Phené Spiers, a competition drawing which received a first honourable mention, "for a house for four brothers, amateurs of literature and art" at Paris. It is a careful, really elegant, and tasteful one in its school, the Renaissance style, a style into the spirit of which so few would-be classic architects enter. Mr. Thos. Harris, of "Victorian Architecture" fame, sends a specimen of his quality in No. 392, "South front of Terrace of Houses," proposed for Harrow-on-the-Hill. It is a showy piece of work; red and yellow, and brick and slate roof, contributing a sufficiently varied effect of colour. It is unnecessarily broken up in line, wants repose and breadth.

By far the most instructive and useful portion of the exhibition is the space devoted to decorative manufactures subservient to architecture. We have a goodly show of Messrs. Hart and Son's Mediaeval metal work; of Messrs. Minton and Messrs. Maw's encaustic tiles; of Messrs. Scott and Cuthbertson's paper-hangings, some of really good design, &c. Mr. Forsyth exhibits an elaborately-designed bookcase and writing-table of carved oak inlaid, the metal-work by Mr. Leaver, the whole designed by Mr. R. Norman Shaw. The execution is beautiful; but the design savours too much of the architect: decoration has been made the primary object, utility the second, reversing the order of nature, as modern architects invariably do, and hence invariably miss success in both respects. Mr. G. Horner exhibits ten specimens of oil-paintings on glass, intended for decoration of rooms. Considering the absurd subjects selected, sham statues, birds of Paradise, &c., and the meretricious though fatally clever style of execution, we devoutly trust Mr. Horner is indulging in a flight of rhetoric in designating these things "indestructible." The statement he appends to one specimen surely requires explanation, viz., that "this specimen, by carefully turning it round, is left without backboard, for any one to see that the painting is executed on the glass." Does Mr. Horner mean that if one turned the specimen round carelessly a backboard would spring up? Lady Mildred Beresford Hope exhibits specimens of "a new method of appliqué needle-work" suitable to decoration, invented at Cologne (316-318). The specimens show a very false picture-like taste; for which it is to us small consolation to be told that a great saving of time has been effected by the process. Far better do we like the "unfinished portion of a banner screen by an amateur lady," after Mr. Alfred Bell's design (323). It is graceful in design, good in colour; as also is the "portion of a pianoforte front" (324), worked under the same gentleman's superintendence. Mr. Edmund Sedding sends some excellent designs for church furniture (321), in the mediæval style. The exhibited designs in stained glass are little worth. As for the cartoon (313) of "the first of a series of frescoes intended to be painted" in a Lancashire church dedicated to St. Alban, in illustration of the saint's life, by C. J. Lea, under the direction of Joseph Clarke, we sincerely trust all will think better of their intention. Who wants that hoary old head, that Roman centurion-like saint, that brick-dust flesh, on any wall? Better plain whitewash!

#### CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

WE HAVE ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS called attention to the peculiar advantages offered to the public by this art union. In addition to a chance in the annual distribution of prizes—picture and sculpture—the subscriber has the right to select whatever pleases his fancy best, from a copious supply of really beautiful ornamental works,—statuary—porcelain busts, ceramic vases, decorated plateaux, &c.: each worth the full amount of his subscription. For the present season, a more limited number of works has been produced, in addition to those of the two previous seasons, mostly still available for the subscribers' choice; but, on the other hand, these new presentation works are of more uniform excellence than were either of the preceding series. For one-guinea subscribers, twelve new presentation works, besides sets of photographs and stereoscopic views, have been produced; for two-guinea subscribers, six; for three-guinea subscribers, one; for five-guinea subscribers, two. The one-guinea list includes statuary—porcelain or Parian copies from Mr. Durham's fine busts of Peace and War; from Mr. Miller's graceful Enid; from Mr. Marshall's Enone; vases of great beauty on antique models by Copeland and by Battam and Son; and a Wedgwood blue and white Jasper plateau—reproduction of a beautiful old Wedgwood example. The two-guinea list includes porcelain copies on a larger scale of Monti's piquant and attractive bust of the Veiled Bride, and of the busts previously mentioned by Messrs. Durham, Miller, and Calder Marshall, with the addition of gold enrichments; also an elaborate ornamental flower stand in Renaissance style by Copeland. For three guineas there is the last named manufacturer's perforated flower basket, with reclining Cupids. For five guineas, Messrs. Wedgwood supply an admirable reproduction in Jasper ware, blue and white, of one of the most beautiful of the early Wedgwood vases, almost perfect in its class, for general beauty of form and exquisite taste of sculptural enrichment. Or the five-guinea subscriber can have a porcelain statuette of The Toilet by Mr. Calder Marshall. The

advantage this free choice offers to the subscriber over the plan usually adopted by the other Art Unions must be obvious. Instead of being compelled to accept the eternal engraving of which thousands of copies have been printed and distributed over the land, and which cannot be promoted to the honour of a frame without the moral certainty that it will be found upon the walls of one half your acquaintance, you have here an extensive power of selection from a large and varied collection of beautiful objects of art, each in itself a rarity and a gem.

THE PRIVATE VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION of the New Society of Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The private view of the Old Water-Colour Society's exhibition will take place on Saturday next. On the following Friday will follow that of the Royal Academy.

It is said that Mr. Hunt's great picture, during the period of its public exhibition, which commenced just a year ago, has had no less than a hundred thousand visitors.

On Wednesday next, Messrs. Christies will sell the remaining works and sketches, in oil and water colours, of the late H. H. Pickersgill.

We regret that the project of an exhibition of Leslie's works at the Society of Arts has been abandoned. The Queen had graciously promised to contribute; but several private possessors of Leslies were found more difficult to deal with. And as the pictures which could not be obtained included some of the artist's best works, it was thought better to have no exhibition at all than a fundamentally imperfect one. For the sake of Leslie's reputation, which such an exhibition would have done much to set on its true basis, and for the sake of all lovers of art, we lament the miscarriage.

We have received Part I. (containing nine plates folio) of "The Anatomy of the External Form of the Horse," published by Mr. Baillière of Regent-street. These plates, which are accompanied by explanations by Mr. Lupton, are lithographed (printed by Messrs. Day and Son) from drawings by Mr. William Bagg. They are intended as illustrations to an octavo volume on "The External Form of the Horse and the Physiology of Locomotion," shortly to be issued by the same publishers, from the pen of Mr. James T. Lupton, M.R.C.V.S., one of the most distinguished veterinary authorities of the day. We think it a great mistake not to have published the text at the same time with the plates, the latter being plainly subordinate to and explanatory of the former. Of the plates themselves, however, we can speak in terms of high praise. The figures (and each plate contains many) devoted to the delineation of the muscles and anatomical forms of the horse are accurately drawn, and intelligent. They will prove of real interest and value to all lovers of the horse. We cannot say as much in favour of the show frontispiece of a living race-horse, which, like all similar things in previous books on the horse, is at once pretentious and false. Let the artist keep to honest delineation of anatomical forms, and eschew picturesque effect.

Mr. Mayall is issuing a series of Photographic Portraits of Eminent Men. The first (for May) is of Lord Derby. It is an admirable portrait. The marvellous debater is seated in a most characteristic attitude, looking eagerly and intently before him, ready, as it were, to grapple with some unlucky adversary. There is character in every deep-set line, every sharply-defined contour, of that proud aristocratic face. The eyes are free from spectacles—a great advantage. In Mr. Mayall's present series Lords Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Stanley are to follow on the first of every month.

Some interesting temporary exhibitions are promised by various societies during the spring and summer. On the 9th of May there is to be a *conversazione* and very numerous assemblage of interesting articles of *virtu* at the Ironmongers' Company, in Fenchurch-street. At one of its ordinary meetings, that of the 2nd of May, the Society of Antiquaries will bring together a very complete collection of engraved seals; at that of June 6th another of illuminated MSS. In June the Archaeological Institute will have a very precious show of antique gems, including those from Blenheim.

At the quarterly meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, on Friday the 12th inst., the sum of 300*l.* was distributed among twenty-four recipients, viz., decayed artists, their widows and orphans, in sums varying from 10*l.* to 25*l.*

A course of lectures, mostly on interesting subjects, will be delivered at the Architectural Museum during the six weeks commencing on April 30 and ending on June 4. The first will be by Mr. Beresford Hope on the very indeterminate subject of "Architecture in London." The second will be by Mr. Robert Kerr on "Sir C. Wren and his Times." Others will follow, by Mr. E. A. Freeman on "Romanesque Architecture," by the Rev. J. L. Petit on "The Revival of Styles," by Mr. R. P. Pullan on the "Church Architecture of the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. Street on the "Restoration of Ancient Buildings."

A monumental tablet with an inscription to the memory of poet Otway has at last been placed, at the cost of a private gentleman, in the parish church of Trotton, in Sussex, of which place Otway was a native.

Since we last mentioned the Westminster School monument in the Broad Sanctuary, it has advanced a further stage. The hoarding has not yet been removed, so that the base is not visible. But the group of St. George and the Dragon has been placed on the top of the column. To the monument, as a whole, we can only accord a modified approval. It is certainly more picturesque and agreeable than the majority of our public monuments; but many persons have had a hand in it, and the result is much incongruity. From a decorated pedestal rises a round polished shaft of red granite, classic in tendency; the stone capital—a compromise between classic and Gothic—is of elaborately sculptured stiff foliage. On the top of this rests four small statues, under Gothic canopies, of four sovereigns—Edward III., Henry III., Elizabeth, and Victoria—friendly to the Westminster School. On the top of this again is placed a group of St. George slaying the Dragon. The monument has been designed by Mr. G. G. Scott. The group of St. George and the Dragon has been executed by Mr. J. R. Clayton. The



execution of this group and of the details of the monument throughout is excellent, and illustrates the progress which of late years has been made in architectural carving. The general conception of the group in question is, however, contemptible. The Dragon is twisted round the Saint's legs in most absurd propinquity, and when the uplifted sword of St. George descends it must cut through his own leg as well as the dragon's head.

The square which has been named in commemoration of the greatest of English naval victories has been devoted, as by a kind of wholesome counterpoise, to the perpetration of some of the most thorough-going artistic failures of which English sculptors have ever been guilty. It was not for Mr. Behnes, with his statue of Havelock, to break through the established system of honouring our heroes by disfiguring the noblest sites in our metropolis. It was impossible to wholly lose the Puritan austerity and soldier-like dignity of that noble head and form. But the figure as a whole is heavy, awkward, and expressionless; utterly uninspired, in short. As for the rear view of the statue, let the spectator carefully eschew it—the military cloak trailing on the ground, and caught by the stump of a palm-tree. What a cunning way of supporting a statue, which, after all, being of bronze and not of marble, needed no such support at all. Oh! Mr. Behnes!

We read in the *Chichester Journal* (of the 17th inst.) the following in regard to the proposed restoration of Chichester Cathedral spire: "We understand that Cathedral Restoration matters have this week undergone a great change. Mr. Slater, it is rumoured, has been dismissed, and Mr. Thompson, clerk of the works, it is also said, will soon follow; whilst Mr. Bushby, who appears to have been the only practical and sensible man among the professional restorers [he was not called in until the last moment] is put in charge of the work. If the advice of Mr. Bushby and some other builders (strengthened by the, perhaps, even shrewder opinions of workmen) had been listened to, we believe the spire might possibly have been standing to-day." There is no doubt of the fact.

What are called the "improvements" at Netley Abbey have at last been completed, at a total cost of 3000*l*. The debris of fallen stone and the modern brick-work have been removed. The pavement of the chancel and the bases of the columns have been exposed to view again. It has been ascertained that no crypt ever existed to the church. Visitors are in future to pay a small fixed charge to the custodian of the ruins.

The famous roof of King's College Chapel, of Irish oak, has long been decaying, and has long entailed a heavy periodic outlay for its repair. It has been determined by the College to pull it down and replace it by a new one. Mr. Scott has (as usual) been called in. Various suggestions are before the College. One Fellow actually proposes a roof of cast iron and glass, and has called in Mr. Skidmore (nothing loth) to frame estimates of the probable cost. Of all horrible suggestions in the restoring way we have ever heard, this is one of the most horrible and nightmare-like. Mr. Scott, on first hearing of it, treated it as a joke—a ghastly one enough. We believe there to be too much good taste still extant in Cambridge to allow such a "joke" to harden into fact. It is to be regretted that so notable a triumph of the ingenuity of the Perpendicular builders should have thus prematurely and lamentably fallen into ruin; it is only another illustration of a fact familiar to all students of Gothic art—the very inferior pains (as compared with earlier ages) paid to the selection of good material; a character of Perpendicular, as of all late and debased schools of art.

In Paris, Prince Solikoff's large and celebrated collection of works of art is passing under the auctioneer's hammer. Twelve days are being devoted to the sale, the first three days, *i. e.*, of each week in the month, every Saturday being set apart for a private view. The arrangement affords amateurs and buyers a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the contents of the collection than does the plan usual in England. The antique armour had previously been disposed of to the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia. The prices realised for articles of Medieval art have been good. We select a few items from the first two days' sale:—Small portable altar of the 12th century; 300*l*. Altarpiece, with centre and sides, brass gilt and enamelled, 12th century; 710*l*. A vast carved front for altar, oak painted and gilt, 16th century; 5320*l*. Large burette in rock crystal, set in silver gilt, 16th century; 2000*l*. Monstrance, in gilt brass, richly ornamented with Gothic architecture; 16th century; 3100*l*. Dove from the Eucharist, brass gilt and enamelled, Limoges workmanship of the 13th century; 3100*l*. Cross of cedar wood, coated with gold, "containing a piece of the true cross," ornamented with the richest workmanship, 11th century; 3000*l*. A cross, in gilt brass, beautifully worked, end of 12th century; 2260*l*. Pascal candlestick in brass gilt, of extraordinary beauty, made for the Cathedral of Gloucester in the 12th century, and supposed to have been given by Thomas à Becket to one of the churches at Sens, where he resided from 1164 to 1170; 15,300*l*. Reliquary of large size and most elaborate workmanship, 13th century; 4520*l*. Another, 12th century; 4300*l*. Another, 13th century; 2500*l*. Statuette of the Virgin in copper, gilt and enamelled, Limoges, 13th century; 2550*l*. Two small wrought-iron doors of great beauty, formerly used in a church at Rouen to shut up the rich plate of the establishment, 15th century; 2700*l*. Piece of ivory carving, Venetian, 13th century; 7700*l*. Limoges enamel, by one of the first Perrecaud; 4600*l*. Another; 4060*l*. Large carved oak cabinet, 16th century; 16,500*l*. Another, both of the Lyons school, dated 1580; 12,500*l*. Moneychanger's table, carved oak, Swiss workmanship, of the beginning of the 16th century; 6000*l*. Four arm-chairs of Italian workmanship; 420*l*. Four others; 3500*l*. Magnificent toilette of iron, damascened with gold and silver, end of the 16th century, Lyons school; 30,500*l*. Small cabinet of iron damascened with gold and silver, Venetian workmanship of 15th century; 19,900*l*. Ever in Limoges enamel; 16,200*l*. Basin to match; 21,000*l*. Enamelled cup, by P. Rexmond, of Limoges, 1546; 4800*l*. Another, same maker, 1554; 4800*l*. Large enamelled basin, by P. Cortois, of Limoges, middle of 16th century; 18,000*l*. Round dish of Bernard de Palissy; 10,000*l*.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

## MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—April 10; Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair. The following communications were read: 1. "On the Geology of the Country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean (between 48° and 55° parallels of latitude), explored by the Government Exploring Expedition under the command of Captain J. Palliser (1857-60)." By James Hector, M.D. Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S. This paper gave the geological results of three years' exploration of the British Territories in North America along the frontier-line of the United States, and westward from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. It began by showing that the central portion of North America is a great triangular plateau, bounded by the Rocky Mountains, Alleghanies, and Laurentian axis, stretching from Canada to the Arctic Ocean, and divided into two slopes by a watershed that nearly follows the political boundary-line, and throws the drainage to the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean. The northern part of this plateau has a slope, from the Rocky Mountains to the eastern or Laurentian axis, of six feet in the mile, but is broken by steppes, which exhibit lines of ancient denudation at three different levels: the lowest is of freshwater origin; the next belongs to the Drift-deposits, and the highest is the great Prairie-level of undoubted Cretaceous strata. This plateau has once been complete to the eastern axis, but is now incomplete along its eastern edge, the soft strata having been removed in the region of Lake Winnipeg. The eastern axis sends off a spur that encircles the west shore of Lake Superior, and is composed of metamorphic rocks and granite of the Laurentian Series. To the west of this follows a belt where the floor of the plateau is exposed, consisting of Lower Silurian and Devonian rocks. On these rest Cretaceous strata, which prevail all the way to the Rocky Mountains, overlaid here and there by detached tertiary basins. The Rocky Mountains are composed of Carboniferous and Devonian limestones, with massive quartzites and conglomerates, followed to the west by a granitic tract which occupies the bottom of the great valley between the Rocky and the Cascade Mountains. The Cascade chain is volcanic, but the volcanoes are now inactive; to the west of it, along the Pacific coast, Cretaceous and Tertiary strata prevail. The description of these rocks was given with considerable detail on account of their containing a lignite, which for the first time have been determined to be of Cretaceous age. This lignite, which is of very superior quality, has been worked for some years past by the Hudson Bay Company, and is in great demand for the steam-navy of the Pacific station, and for the manufacture of gas. Extensive lignite-deposits in the Prairie were also alluded to, and, like those above mentioned, were considered to be of Cretaceous age; but, besides these, there are also lignites of the Tertiary period. The general conclusion was that the existence of a supply of fuel in the Islands of Formosa and Japan, in Vancouver's Island, in the Cretaceous strata of the western shores of the Pacific, but principally within the British territory, and in the plains along the Saskatchewan, will exercise a most important influence in considering the practicability of a route to our Eastern possessions through the Canadas, the Prairies, and British Columbia. 2. "On Elevations and Depressions of the Earth in North America," by Dr. A. Gesner, F.G.S. After some observations on the differences between volcanic uplifts of the land and the slow upward and downward shiftings produced by changes in the position of great parallel areas during long periods of time, the author proceeds to enumerate evidences of local elevation and subsidence that he has observed along the coast from the northern part of Labrador to New Jersey. In the south-eastern part of New Jersey, at Nantuxet, Martha's Vineyard, and Portland, submergence of the land is proceeding, locally at the rate of probably four feet in sixty years. In New Brunswick, at St. John's the land has been elevated; at the Great Manan Island and the Great Tantaman Marsh there has been subsidence. At Bathurst and on the opposite coast of Lower Canada the land seems to be rising. In Nova Scotia, near the Bay of Fundy and Mines Basin there is subsidence; on the southern side, however, there are signs of elevation. The sea rapidly encroaches upon Louisbourg, in Cape Breton; and in Prince Edward's Island, also, at Casumpec, submergence of the land is taking place.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—April 11; John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Robert Taylor Pritchett was elected a Fellow. Mr. Irving exhibited a ladder of oak or chestnut, six feet six inches long and eight wide, found in Westbury Brook iron mine, in the Forest of Dean, at a depth of three hundred feet, at the junction of an ancient and modern working. It is not joined, but its steps (six in number) have been cut or scooped out of the solid piece. The object is supposed to be as old as Roman times. A flat wooden implement like a shovel, much decayed, was found near the same spot. Mr. Irving also exhibited a small spear-head with two side loops, and a celt of the simple axe-head form engraved with chevron lines and other marks, both of bronze, found about the year 1854 in the Kilcot Wood, near Newent, Gloucestershire. The ladder and bronze objects had been previously exhibited by the Archaeological Institute when at Gloucester, in July of last year. Mr. Belcher exhibited a licence of alienation from Sir John Blagrave, Knight, to John Blackwell, Esquire, having the great seal of James the First appended. A communication from Mr. Akerman was read, being notes on the early history of Long Wittenham, Berks. Mr. Shephard communicated remarks on the discovery of some sculptured columns at Reculver. Drawings were exhibited; and Mr. Ashpitel gave it as his opinion that the columns were evidently of Roman workmanship, and had probably once formed part of a temple he supposed to have been on or near the site of Reculver Church. Through the gracious permission of the Prince Consort, Mr. Woodward exhibited a drawing by Carlo Fontana of Saint Peter's Chair, upon which Mr. Ashpitel read a long and detailed paper. The tradition attached to this relic is that it formerly belonged to a Roman senator named Pudens, who presented it (circa A.D. 45) to St. Peter, from whom it descended, as an heir-loom, to the Vatican basilica, where it is supposed to be now preserved. A chair called of St. Peter is in the Patriarchal Church at Venice. The chair-

man repeated the announcement, that at the meeting on May 2, there will be an exhibition of matrices and impressions of seals; and on June 6, an exhibition of illuminated manuscripts. Notice was also given from the chair that the Anniversary Meeting of the society will take place on Tuesday, the 23rd of April.

**BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Anniversary meeting, April 10; James Copland, M.D., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Captain W. E. Auriel and John Savory, Esq., auditors, delivered in the balance-sheet of, and report upon, the accounts and condition of the Association, by which it appeared that during the past year there had been received 514*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and payments made to the amount of 376*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Association of 137*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, which, added to the balance of the previous audit of 97*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, increased the amount to 235*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* This sum included various contributions paid in aid of the "Collectanea Archaeologica," the first part of which is just issued, and the accounts for which are not yet rendered. During the year 60 new Associates had been elected, 19 withdrawn, and by death the Society had lost 10 Members. Thanks were voted to the President, Vice-Presidents, Officers, Council, Auditors, contributors of papers and exhibitions, and obituary notices of the deceased members were read by Mr. Pettigrew, the treasurer. They comprised memoirs of Lord Lonsborough, Sir W. J. Browne Folkes, Bart., Captain Leicester Vernon, M.P., Sir Fortunatus Dwarries, G. P. R. James, Esq., General Sir Robert Harvey, C.B., Major J. A. Moore, Thos. Smith, Esq., Christopher Lynch, Esq., and J. Adey Repton, Esq. A ballot was taken for officers and council for the ensuing year, and the following returned as elected.—President, Beriah Botfield, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. Vice-Presidents: James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Vere Irving; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S., Treasurer: T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. Secretaries: J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*; H. Syer Cuming. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence: William Beattie, M.D. Paleographer: W. H. Black, F.S.A. Curator and Librarian: George R. Wright, F.S.A. Draftsman: Henry Clarke Pidgeon. Council: George Ade; John Alger; Wm. Harley Bayley, F.S.A.; John Evans, F.S.A.; J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Gordon M. Hills; Thomas W. King, F.S.A., *York Herald*; Edward Leven, M.A., F.S.A.; Wm. Calder Marshall, R.A.; J. W. Previtc; Rev. James Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A.; Edward Roberts, F.S.A.; Samuel R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Robert Temple; Alfred Thompson; Albert Woods, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*; Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. Auditors: Cecil Brent; J. Sullivan. The Society afterwards dined together at St. James's Hall.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday, 9th April, Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P.Z.S., in the chair, Mr. A. D. Bartlett read some notes on the breeding of the larger feline animals in zoological gardens and in travelling menageries. Dr. Günther pointed out the characters of a new boa of the genus *Pelophilus*, proposed to be called *P. Fordii*, and of a new species of fish of the genus *Gerres*, from the Cape of Good Hope, being the *Gerres longirostris* of Professor Rapp's MS. Dr. J. E. Gray gave an account of the mammals recently transmitted from Cambodia by M. Mouhot, and called particular attention to an apparently new species of *Hylobates*, for which he suggested the specific name *pileatus* would be applicable, and to two new squirrels (*Sciurus splendens* and *S. Cambodjensis*). Extracts were read from letters addressed to the Secretary by Mr. R. Swinhoe, relative to some mammals collected at Peking during the stay of the British Expedition, and transmitted to the Society; and from a letter addressed to Mr. T. R. Jones by Mr. S. R. Pittard, relative to the mode of flight of oceanic birds, particularly those of the genus *Diomedea*, as observed during his voyage to Australia. Papers were also read by Mr. H. Adams on new shells from Mr. Cuming's collection, and by Dr. L. Mörch, of Copenhagen, on the genus *Siphonium*, belonging to the family *Fermeidae*.

**ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The tenth meeting of the season was held on Tuesday evening; John Crawford, Esq., Pres., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the society: Rev. John Hay, Rev. J. Cave Brown, Messrs. E. Atkinson, M. J. Anketell, R. W. Haynes, Luke Burke, James Rowe, Thos. Wells, W. E. Stanbridge, Thos. Bateman, and E. O. Smith. A paper communicated by Dr. Hector was read by Mr. Vaux on the Indian tribes met with by the expedition under Capt. Palliser for the exploration of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition returned to this country in June last, after an absence of three years, during which period the whole of the country between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean within the parallels of 49° and 55° of north latitude was surveyed. They came in contact with great numbers of Indians, the two principal groups being the Prairie Indians and the Thickwood Indians, who were subdivided into different tribes. The former, who are hunters of the buffalo, are accustomed to camp together in considerable multitudes; whilst the latter are engaged as trappers, and are separated in small parties. The numbers of these Indians, excluding the settlement on Red River and Assiniboine River, were estimated by the expedition at 28,000, which is a much smaller estimate than that previously made by the Hudson's Bay Company. In the plain country tribes speaking the Cree language were predominant, comprising two principal groups, the Swampy Crees and the Saskatchewan Crees. The former are the best known in this country, from the translations which have been made by the missionaries of portions of the Bible into their language. It was the second group with whom the expedition had most intercourse. The Thickwood Crees live for the most part along a belt of country to the west of Lake Winnipeg, stretching as far as 113° of longitude. They are silent and self-possessed, are extremely hospitable, and, unlike other Indians, they have some rudimentary notions of agriculture. The Prairie Crees differ from them in every way. They love finery and gaudy dresses, are continually wandering in quest of buffaloes, and they make forays on the weaker tribes adjoining them. The tendency of their hunting is to waste the supply of food on which they entirely depend, and the buffaloes are in consequence rapidly diminishing. There are some other detached tribes of Indians of whom the expedition had much experience, who form part of the Sioux or Dacotah tribe, once very numerous and formidable, but who have been

reduced by the ravages of the small-pox to about 500. They have been all converted to Christianity by a Wesleyan missionary, named Rumble, who spent many years among them. The remaining tribes to the east of the Rocky Mountains are called Slave Indians by the traders and Crees. They trade with the Americans, and share in the annual grant of Congress to the Indians. Among these tribes are included the Blackfeet, who are wilder and more treacherous than the Crees. The rapid decrease in all the tribes of plain Indians it is thought must, ere long, end in their extermination, unless special provisions are made to check the sale of spirits and to regulate the trade in furs and buffalo robes. At the conclusion of the paper, Dr. Hector pointed out on a large map the course of the expedition and the tracts of country occupied by the various tribes of Indians. In the subsequent discussion, Capt. Palliser, Dr. Hector, Mr. Cull, Mr. Graham, Mr. Anketell, Dr. Hodgskin, and the President took part, when observations were made on the numerous class of half-breeds as a means of civilising the North American Indians; the President expressing the opinion that by their agency only could the extermination of the Indians be prevented. The meeting then adjourned to the 1st of May, when a paper will be read on the aboriginal tribes of South Australia.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—April 6. An evening meeting was held, Col. Sykes, M.P., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected resident members—J. Pilkington, Esq.; W. G. Goodliffe, Esq.; A. C. Brice, Esq.; Wm. W. Cargill, Esq.; Jas. Waddell, Esq.; Wm. Gladstone, Esq.; Theodore Harden, Esq.; Alex. Smith, Esq.; Lord Rollo; Wm. Balston, Esq.; G. H. Haywood, Esq.; and Gottlieb W. Leitner, Esq., a non-resident member. Two swords taken from the King of Delhi by the late Major Hodson, and presented to the Queen by his widow, were, by her Majesty's permission, exhibited, and explanations given of inscriptions on them. One had formerly belonged to the Emperor Jehanghir, the other to Nadir Shah. A sword belonging to the society, and which was originally presented to the Earl of Rochester, the English ambassador, by John Sobieski, King of Poland and deliverer of Vienna when besieged the second time by the Turks, and two others, the property of C. Thomas, Esq., and formerly belonging to Ahmed Shah and Shah Shuja, were also exhibited. A paper was read by W. Balston, Esq., on the importance and lucrative nature of canals in India, to be so constructed as to serve the double purpose of irrigation and navigation. Several members offered remarks for or against some of the details of Mr. Balston's paper, but the utility and highly lucrative nature of such works, when judiciously planned, were admitted by all.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. .... Brit. Architects. 8.  
Geographical. 8.  
Medical. 8. Dr. E. Symes Thompson, "On Progressive Muscular Atrophy."  
TUES. .... Antiquaries. 2. Anniversary.  
Royal Inst. 3. Professor Owen, "On Fishes."  
Civil Engineers. 8. Mr. George P. Bidder, jun., "On the National Defences."  
Medical and Chirurg. 8.  
WED. .... Zoological. 2.  
London Institution. 12. Anniversary.  
Royal Society of Literature. 4. Anniversary.  
Society of Arts. 8. Mr. John Bell "On Coloured Statues; Colour around Statues; and Paintings and Statues."  
Geological. 8. 1. Mr. Joseph Prestwich, "On the Occurrence of *Cyrena Anomala* at Kelsey Hill, near Hull." 2. Mr. Marcus W. T. Scott, "On the Shroshire Coalfield, more particularly as relates to the Great East or Simon Fault."  
Archaeological Association. 8.  
United Service Institution. 8. Capt. E. P. Haisted, "On Iron-clad Ships."  
THURS. .... Royal Institution. 3. Prof. Tyndall, "On Electricity."  
Royal Society Club. 6.  
Numismatic. 7.  
Philological. 8.  
Royal. 8.  
FRI. .... United Service Institute. 3. Major Miller, "The Italian Campaign of 1809.  
Part II. General Review."  
Royal Institution. 8. Prof. Owen, "On the Scope and Appliances of the National Museum of Natural History."  
SAT. .... Royal Institution. 3. Max Muller, "On the Science of Language."  
Royal Botanic. 8.

#### MISCELLANEA.

**AT THE LAST MEETING** of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons the Jacksonian Prize was awarded to Mr. Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., of Wimpole-street, one of the surgeons to the University College Hospital, for his essay on the Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland. This is the second occasion on which this gentleman has carried off the Jacksonian Prize.

A circular has been addressed by the Commissioners for the International Exhibition to the Governors of her Majesty's Colonies, entering into further explanations for the information of gentlemen who may be engaged in forming a collection for the forthcoming exhibition, and requesting that the commission or central authority in the different colonies may be appointed as early as possible. The matters touched upon in the circular relate chiefly to the various articles and products admissible, the space to be allotted to them, and other points essential to be decided as soon as possible, with a view of making adequate provision for the requirements of colonial exhibitors. In conclusion the commissioners call attention to the fact that the latest period at which goods can be received is March 31, 1862. Dr. Lindley has been appointed to assist the colonial committees if they require any advice from England.

A publisher named Delavie brought an action lately before the Civil Tribunal against M. Alexandre Dumas, to obtain payment of 22,600*f.* He showed that he had been engaged with Dumas in the publication of the journal called the *Monte Christo*, and that the result was that in 1848 that gentleman was his debtor for 10,295*f.*; that he subsequently made advances to Dumas for his expedition to Russia and Circassia, and also for the purchase of the brig in which he contemplated visiting the Greek Archipelago—the said advances, when added to the preceding sum, making the total claimed. He further said that, before leaving for Italy, Dumas had entered into an arrangement to pay him in a year, but he had not done so. In reply to the action, Dumas affirmed that in the *Monte Christo* affair Delavie had not acted fairly by him, and he therefore prayed that their partnership in it should be declared formally at an end, and moreover that Delavie should be made to pay him damages as an indemnity for having unjustifiably brought the present action. But



the Tribunal rejected Dumas' demand, and ordered him to pay the plaintiff 22,600*l.* in four instalments, with interest; also to pay him 500*l.* damages and the costs.

It will be remembered that some time since a project was set on foot for raising a subscription, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the purchase of the lease of the premises occupied by the London Mechanics' Institution, by which means the managers would be relieved from the pressure of a heavy amount annually for rent, and the surviving trustees, Lord Brougham and Joshua Walker, Esq., would be released from the liabilities generously incurred by them at the foundation of the institution in connection with the premises. We understand that upwards of 2000*l.* have already been subscribed towards the object in view, but about 1500*l.* more are required, and we are glad to learn that Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., has consented to preside at a public dinner, which will be held at the London Tavern, on the 7th of May next, for the purpose of raising this sum.

On Wednesday the organisation committee, formed for the purpose of giving advice to her Majesty's Commissioners as to the steps to be taken in reference to the details of the forthcoming Exhibition, met at the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. The committee is composed of selected members and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the

United Kingdom. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the arrangements to be made as to the local committees, and resolutions were passed; but as these are subject to the approval of the Royal Commissioners, until that assent is obtained it would be premature to publish them. Communications have been received from Birmingham stating that a local committee had been formed for the purpose of superintending and arranging the different branches of industry of that town and vicinity, which will embrace every description of manufactures for which Birmingham is celebrated, consisting of guns, plated articles, japanned ware, light and heavy steel toys, jewellery, buttons, steel pens, &c. The space already required for Birmingham is considerably larger than was occupied by that town at any time during the Exhibition of 1851. Communications have also been received from Canada, requiring a large space to be appropriated to the products of that country, which, it will be remembered, formed a prominent object of interest in the Exhibition of 1851. The Cape of Good Hope has also sent in her claim, and there is reason to believe that this colony of Great Britain will, in the exhibition of her industry, do honour to the mother country. Spain is also alive to the importance of the occasion, and Granada has intimated that a large space will be required for the display of those peculiar articles of industry which proved so attractive a feature on the former occasion.

## THE

## BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' &amp; PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

## HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

IN "THE CRITIC," FOR THE 4TH OF MAY, WILL APPEAR No. IV. of the Histories of Publishing Houses—"A History of the House of Charles Knight," accompanied by a portrait and a fac-simile autograph. Other histories of the great publishing houses will appear in succession.

AMONG THE FEW BOOKS OF NOTE THIS WEEK may be mentioned Messrs. Blackwood and Sons' translation of Montalembert's "Monks of the West, from St. Benedict to St. Bernard;" Mr. Gerald Massey's "Havelock's March and other Poems;" the Misses Catlow's "Sketching Rambles in the Alps and Apennines;" the first volume of Dr. Scherzer's "Circumnavigation of the Globe in the Austrian Frigate *Novara*;" a second and greatly enlarged edition of Mr. Calderwood's "Philosophy of the Infinite;" Dr. Temple's "Sermons preached in Rugby School in 1858, 1859, and 1860;" "Notes on Nursing for the Labouring Classes," by Miss Nightingale—a sixpenny pamphlet, wise as it is cheap; and four novels, "Crispin Ken," "All for the Best," "Our Brother Paul," and Mr. Trafford's "City and Suburb."

The opening of Mr. Gladstone's Budget on Monday evening very naturally excited considerable interest among "the trade," and all who are concerned in the consumption of paper. People very naturally asked themselves whether, after the vehement opposition which the repeal of that duty met with in the Lords last year, Mr. Gladstone would persevere in his pledge to obtain the abolition of this, the last protective duty on our Statute-book. All such doubts, however, were speedily set at rest when Mr. Gladstone unfolded his plans. In the course of his speech, Mr. Gladstone said:

The fourth of those subjects to which I refer is the duty on paper; and her Majesty's Government feel that happily the time has now arrived when they may approach the consideration of that question without awakening adverse feeling, and when they may hope not only that there will be no revival of a painful and arduous controversy, but that by so doing they may seal and bring the controversy to a final close. I have heard but few members of this House object to the repeal of the paper duty on the merits of that proposal. My right hon. friend the member for Coventry on the third reading of the Bill for the repeal of that duty gave expression to sentiments which certainly did not accord with my own feelings at the moment, but which I admit were felt by many members of this House. On the 8th of May 1860—and his observations will spare me the necessity of entering again into detail on the question—his words were: "With respect to the tax which we are now discussing, I have not a word to say in its defence. It is about as odious a tax as one can well imagine. It is not only a tax which interferes, as all Excise taxes do, with an important branch of manufacture, being almost the only tax"—my right hon. friend might, perhaps, have gone further, and said the only one—"of that description now left in our fiscal system, but it also impedes the circulation of information and of knowledge. Upon all these grounds no man is more disposed to repeal this tax, whenever we can do so without robbing the Exchequer. But when we are called on to repeal it at the risk of leaving a large deficit, or when we are called on to impose other taxes equally odious to the people, I think we should wait until some more favourable time presents itself." My right hon. friend laid down two conditions. He said, "I will not repeal this tax whilst there is any risk of a deficit." I do not raise any old controversy, but I have shown you on the figures that there is no risk of a deficit now. He also said, "I will not repeal it when we are called on to propose other taxes equally odious;" and I do not think I am misrepresenting his speech, when I say that his meaning was: "I will not repeal the duty on paper, if that repeal is to be purchased by the augmentation of the income-tax." I now invite the right hon. gentleman and the House to concur in that repeal in conjunction, not with an augmentation, but with the commencement of a diminution. When we consider the subject on its merits, every man, I am sure, will admit the powerful considerations that must concur in recommending the measure we propose. There is the yet unredeemed pledge conveyed by the resolution of this House. There is the increased and increasing difficulty of executing the law; there is the conscientious and impartial declaration of the department intrusted with the duty of collecting the tax; there is the important fact that the repeal

of this tax received the sanction of a large majority of this House last year: and though that majority dwindled on a subsequent occasion, it dwindled only in the face of the fact that new demands for public purposes had come into view, and it was obvious that some new fiscal measures must be taken to supply the wants of the Exchequer. Under these circumstances we are convinced that we are making a proposal which will receive, not the acquiescence only, but the approval and sanction of the House.

The resolutions subsequently moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in furtherance of this intention were as follows:

That on and after the 1st day of October 1861 the duties of Excise now payable upon or in respect of paper of any denomination, and button-board, mill-board, paste-board, and scale-board made in the United Kingdom, and also all allowances and drawbacks of or in respect of any such duties, shall cease, and shall be no longer charged, levied, allowed, or paid respectively.

That the duties of customs chargeable on the articles undermentioned imported into Great Britain and Ireland shall cease and determine on and after the 1st of October 1861, viz., paper, as denominated in the tariff; mill-board, paste-board, books, as denominated in the tariff; prints and drawings, as denominated in the tariff.

From America there remains little to report. Messrs. Harper, Brothers, of New York, publish "Trumps," a novel, by Mr. G. W. Curtis, and "The Ordeal of Free Labour in the British West Indies," both of which Messrs. S. Low and Son simultaneously issue in London. Beyond these, literature, except it is political, seems a blank.

A few months since an essay was published, in fragments, in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, entitled "La Fontaine et Buffon," the author being M. Damas-Hinard. It is now published in a single volume. From the first appearance of the essay, it has excited much curiosity, and has provoked a variety of criticisms. The *Journal des Débats* said of it, "this witty and piquant study of two great writers by a man of taste." M. Damas-Hinard is reproached with having sacrificed the glory of Buffon to that of La Fontaine—"an unexpected paradox," said the *Moniteur*, "sustained with the most lively wit possible." The same journal confessed further that the author "in some citations, full of justice, demonstrates the incontestable superiority of the fabulist to the philosopher." As a literary question the discussion is very lively at this moment, especially as the clever author has proclaimed not only the superiority of La Fontaine to Buffon, but also his superiority to Molière.

M. Edmond About has published, in a single volume, his "Lettres d'un bon jeune homme." These familiar epistles, distinguished by style and originality of thought, treating of the actualities of literature and art, lose nothing in interest, but rather gain, by appearing in a collective form.

Dentu, of the Palais Royal, who vends prose, politics, and poetry alike, big volumes and little ones, has added to his catalogue "L'Amour par les grands écrivains"—a handsome volume, containing more than a thousand thoughts, maxims, opinions, and definitions on the tender subject, borrowed from more than two hundred ancient and modern authors.

"Les Femmes de Murger," is the title of a new work edited by Léon Beauvallet and Lemercier de Neuville, wherein we are to have Musette, Mimi, Mariette, Checchina, Claire, Adeline, Marie, and many others. Two numbers have appeared, the first containing a complete biography of Murger himself; the second, the history of Musette, one of the sprightly heroines of the author of the "Vie de Bohème." Sixteen parts, with the same number of engravings, will complete the work.

We do not know who it may console to learn that the Minister of Public Instruction has interdicted in public and free schools the use of the work entitled "Almanach illustré du Rosier de Marie." Next month is the "Month of Mary," and the forbidden fruit will no doubt be gathered, if possible, and if gathered eaten.

In Brussels we notice the appearance of the twenty-first volume of the interesting collection of Belgian Chronicles, being the Chronicle of the Dukes of Brabant, published from the manuscript of Corsendonck, with notes, and the old French translation of Jean Wauquelin.

In German literature there is a positive lull, the consequence probably of the present unsettled state of the public mind. One book of note last month is by G. F. Schoemann—"Griechische Alterthümer." The first volume only has appeared, "Staatswesen," wherein the author treats of Homeric and historical Greece, and of the civil and political condition of the various members of the Greek family. Due mention is made of the valuable writings of our Mures and Grotes. Another is by Wilhelm Roscher—"Ansichten der Volkswirtschaft aus dem geschichtlichen Standpunkte," treating of the relation of national economy to classical antiquity, of the agriculture of the ancient Germans, the results of machinery, on luxury, and other themes.

An important sale of paintings, representing masters of the Dutch, Flemish, German, Italian, and French schools, will take place in Leipsic, on the 10th May next. The catalogue may be had of Norgate and Williams or of Nutt—"Catalog der Gemälde-Auction vom 10 Mai, 1861." We observe that George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss" has been translated, by permission, into German, by Julius Frese.

One pleasing feature of the literary day is the interest which divers nationalities are taking in their mother tongues. They are dialects, or patois, or what not, by the side of the classical languages of Europe, and by these they will ultimately be driven out; but it is nevertheless becoming gratitude to erect lasting monuments to the language taught by a mother. Just as the English of Addison and Johnson has gradually been driving from bar and pulpit and familiar conversation the Lowland Scotch, so the French of Paris is ousting the patois of the provinces, the Tuscan of Florence the dialects of Italy, the Castilian those of Spain, the German of Göttingen that of Bavaria and Austria, the Dutch, the Flemish, and the Frisian. We have seen a neat little volume in *plattdeutsch* by Frederick Ernst, just published, called "Plattdeutsche Gedichte," a collection of homely poems, very characteristic, and presenting no great difficulty to one acquainted with Dutch and German. At Liowerd has been published recently a number of little works in the Frisian dialect, some of them of great drollery, as "Baes Flip Ketellaper," a comedy in two acts. There is, too, a Society for the Encouragement of the Frisian Language and Literature, which this year publishes an annual, with the title of "Swannenblumen." It is neatly printed, and contains several amusing tales. These works have a special interest for the student of the English language. In the Frisian we find a great similarity to our own mother tongue, many of its idioms, and perhaps two-thirds of its roots.

Turning to Italy, we find an interesting volume of proverbs, "Proverbi Lombardi," collected and illustrated by the Professor Samarani Bonifacio. The dialect of Lombardy presents some difficulty to those who are acquainted with classical Italian only. But with a little perseverance this difficulty will be overcome, and the enjoyment of those wise saws and homely sayings will be greatly relished. They are arranged in the alphabetical order of subjects, and illustrated by Tuscan glosses.

We seek in vain for novelties from Spain. The "Biblioteca de autores españoles," from the formation of the language to the present day, has now reached the fifty-second volume, containing the select comedies of Frey Lope Felix de Vega Carpio. Cayetano Alberto de la Barrera y Leirado has brought out a "Catálogo bibliográfico y biográfico del teatro antiguo español," or rather, it has been brought out under the auspices of the Spanish Government. The thirty-second volume of the Collection of Unpublished Documents (Coleccion de documentos inéditos) for the History of Spain, edited by Don Martin Fernandez Navarrete and others, contains the correspondence of the Duke of Alba with Philip II. and others on the conquest of Portugal in 1580. Beyond these works we have nothing in Spanish literature to signalise.

THE LATE MR. LESLIE'S Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with notices of Hogarth, Wilson, Gainsborough, and other artists, his contemporaries, edited by Mr. Tom Taylor, will be published this season by Mr. Murray.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF READING, by Mr. J. G. Graham, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF FRANCE under Louis XV., by Dr. Challice, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S Life and Correspondence, by Major-General E. Napier, will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"DIVORCE NEWS AND POLICE REPORTER," a new penny weekly, with exclusive information, will appear in its first number to-day. It will be to the press what the edition of Juvenal was, mentioned by Byron, which collated into an appendix all that ought not to be read.

A LIFE OF THE REV. EDWARD IRVING, by Mrs. Oliphant, is in preparation. THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER is about to appear as editor of "The Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne, illustrated from the Papers and Portraits at Kimbolton."

THE RECREATIONS OF A SPORTSMAN, by Lord William Lennox, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"RATIONALISM THE SCOURGE OF THE CHURCH," illustrated principally from the writings of the Rev. John Kirk, Morisonian, Orson Pratt, chief Mormon, William Maude, writer in the *Gospel Magazine*, and the heathen philosopher Plato," by Mr. T. W. Christie, B.A., is the strange title of a volume announced by Messrs. Paton and Ritchie, of Edinburgh.

A TREASURY OF BIBLE KNOWLEDGE, uniform with Maunders' Series of Treasuries, is being prepared by the Rev. John Ayre, M.A., for Messrs. Longman and Co.

FORAYS AMONG SALMON AND DEER, by Mr. J. Conway, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE LIVES OF ST. PETER AND ST. JOHN, with an Account of their Writings, and of the State of the Christian Church at the close of the Apostolic Age, is in preparation by the Rev. P. C. Cook, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's.

INTUITIONALISM, or the Insufficiency of the "Pure Reason" in matters of Religion, a Critique and a Protest, by Mr. B. Frankland, is announced by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.

A HAND-BOOK FOR PARIS, uniform with the Hand-book for London, is about to be published by Mr. Murray.

PROFESSOR TRAVERS TWISS, of Oxford, is preparing a treatise on the Law of Nations, which Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish. It will consist of two parts: Part I. will treat more especially of the Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace, and will appear shortly. Part II., completing the work, will comprise the Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of War.

MR. JOHN FORSTER is preparing a library edition, in three volumes, of his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England" for Messrs. Longman and Co. The work will be thoroughly revised, with much new matter; the first volume will be given to Eliot, Strachan, and Hampden; the second to Pym, Marten, and Vane; and the third to Cromwell.

MISS FREER is engaged on a work on Henry IV. and Marie de Medici which Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish.

THE ORDEAL OF FREE LABOUR in the British West Indies, by Mr. William G. Sewell, will be published immediately by Messrs. S. Low and Son.

THE ROSE-BUD STORIES, a series of juvenile volumes, with coloured engravings, is announced by Messrs. Hogg and Sons.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FRANCIS BACON, by Mr. James Spedding (Vols I. and II. in the press), is a most welcome and opportune announcement of Messrs. Longman and Co. These volumes will comprise Bacon's Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Devices, Private Memoranda, and all authentic writings not already included among the Philosophical, Literary, or Professional Works edited by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Spedding, and Mr. Heath. The whole will be arranged in chronological order, with a commentary, biographical and historical, forming Vols. VIII. and IX. of Lord Bacon's Works. The completion of this biography will be the completion of a Bacon Library, for which England may be grateful.

PROFESSOR OWEN'S volume on "The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals" is in the press. It will be illustrated by upwards of 1200 woodcuts.

A SACNETT THROUGH THE WEST-END, by Leigh Hunt, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

UPS AND DOWNS; or, Sketches of Australian Life and Character, by Mr. Horace Earle, is announced by Mr. A. W. Bennett.

"MARTYRS TO CIRCUMSTANCE" is the title of the novel by Mrs. Yelverton, to be published by Mr. Bentley.

ANOTHER BOOK about Japan is announced by Mr. Bentley. It is by Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson, and describes a residence at Nagasaki and Hakodadi in 1859-60, at which places he was British Consul, with a series of letters on Japan by his wife.

MR. NUTT ANNOUNCES a pamphlet On the Question of Languages in the Duchy of Schleswig Holstein; a Memorandum translated from the German.

SKETCHES FROM RUSSIA, by Lady Charlotte Pepys, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE is, we hear, to be transferred from Messrs. Saunders Otley, and Co., Brook-street, Hanover-square, to Messrs. W. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row. Brook-street, Hanover-square, was found too far west for "the trade."

NOTES ON COLONIAL LIFE during Eight Years' Residence in Australia and New Zealand, by a Lady, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. for May.

"FOREST CREATURES" is a promising volume, by Mr. Charles Boner, announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. Its contents are—1. The Wild Boar; 2. The Roe, a New Wonder in Natural History; 3. The Red Deer; 4. The Fallow Deer; 5. The Cock of the Woods; 6. The Black Cock; 7. Homer, a Sportsman; 8. Hints.

ON THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AFTER SURGICAL OPERATIONS, by Mr. James Paget, F.R.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is in the press.

THE NEW BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, or Lives of the Worthies of Great Britain, by Various Writers, edited by Dr. William Smith, is one of Mr. Murray's most grateful announcements. As the editor remarks, "Next to the Bible, a good treasury of biography of the great men of our native country is the first want which an Englishman must feel in a library. Yet at present we have no such work in our language. Kippis's Biographia Britannica, very good for its time, has long since become antiquated and imperfect from the immense accession of new names, and of new information concerning old names, since the day when it appeared. Chalmers's Dictionary as regards our country is hardly an improvement on Kippis's; the last editor failed to bring it down to the present time, and it labours under the disadvantage of being an attempt at a Universal Biography,—a thing amounting almost to an impossibility. Such ambitious dictionaries have generally proved failures from the vastness of their scope. Rose's Biographical Dictionary is of little or no value in the later letters of the alphabet, and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge found themselves obliged to give up the attempt after the letter A. Even the best of these works, the Biographie Universelle, is little more than a Dictionary of Frenchmen; the English lives are limited in extent, and so meagre and imperfect in execution, that no one relies on them for accurate information. On the other hand, a National Biography—though by no means of easy execution—is still within the bounds of possibility. There is hardly a single subject connected with the political and literary history of Great Britain which has not during the present century received elucidation from a vast number of writers, while the separate biographies of eminent men form a large library in themselves. The time seems to have come for gathering in this rich harvest, and for presenting in a single work the information now scattered in various directions, and accessible only to those who have the command of large libraries. The New Biographia Britannica will contain, in alphabetical order, the lives of all persons, from the earliest times, who have left behind them any record in the political history, literature, science, or art of the country. The utmost care will be taken to proportion the length of the lives to the importance of the persons, a rule to be departed from only when some peculiar and original information makes it advisable to dilate. By a proper division of labour the lives will be classified and handed over to writers each competent to deal with his own class or profession. The lives of the more distinguished persons will be narrated at length, with those minute details which constitute the true charm of biography; but even names of less eminence will be inserted for the purpose of reference, though, by a peculiar and novel arrangement, they will not be allowed to encroach upon the space devoted to the more important biographies."



**LA BEATA**, a new novel in two volumes, by Mr. T. A. Trollope, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

**DEAN SWIFT'S LIFE, JOURNAL, AND LETTERS**, by Mr. Forster, is announced by Mr. Murray as an introduction to the new edition of Swift's works.

**THE ROAD MURDER** is the subject of a volume announced by Messrs. E. Marlborough and Co. The author is Mr. J. W. Stapleton, surgeon of Trowbridge, and will contain a history of the whole affair, together with the evidence taken at the several examinations.

**Messrs. S. Low and Son** will publish immediately the first volume of Mrs. Stowe's new novel, "The Pearl of Orr's Island."

**FROM CALCUTTA TO PEKIN**, a personal narrative of the late war in China, by Captain Dunne, of the 99th Regiment, will be published this month by Messrs. S. Low and Son.

**MR. WILKIE COLLINS'S "Woman in White,"** in a single volume, with a portrait of the author, is announced by Messrs. S. Low and Son.

**THE OKAVANGO RIVER; or, Pictures of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure**, by Mr. C. J. Andersen, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

**WELDON'S REGISTER** will commence a new series with the May number.

**MR. NASSAU W. SENIOR** is engaged on a small work, "Suggestions on Popular Education," which will be published by Mr. Murray.

**"ICEBOUND,"** by Mr. Thornbury, "Under the Spell," and "Thinking and Acting," are three new novels announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

**THE NEXT NORTH BRITISH REVIEW** will contain: 1. The Present Movement in the Church of England—its Nature, Tendency, and Issue. By Isaac Taylor. 2. The Poems of Robert Browning. 3. Alexis de Tocqueville. 4. Bishop Hurd and his Contemporaries. 5. Railway Accidents. 6. Motley's United Netherlands. 7. The Church Architecture of Europe. 8. Berkeley's Idealism. 9. Dr. John Brown's Horse Subsecivæ. 10. National Education for Scotland. 11. The American Crisis.

**THE LATE DR. DONALDSON.**—Some time ago a statement was forwarded to us to the effect that the life of the late Dr. Donaldson was about to be written by his brother, Sir Stuart Donaldson. We have been requested by Sir Stuart to contradict the report, as no such publication was ever contemplated.

**A POPULAR EDITION OF LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY** will shortly be issued by Mr. Bentley, at a price that will place it within the reach of all. At the present juncture, when the efficiency of the navy is the great question of the day, the narrative of the great old Sea King will be read by thousands, and every one will be glad to possess the life of one who ranks beside Nelson. It is a remarkable circumstance that Lord Dundonald was spared only just long enough to complete the narrative of his services in the British navy; he died a few days after sending the last sheets to the press. A very characteristic portrait of the venerable hero, taken shortly before his death, is prefixed to the new edition.

**PUCK ON PEGASUS**, a volume of humorous poems, by Mr. H. C. Pennell, with numerous illustrations by Mr. Leech, Mr. G. Cruikshank, Mr. Tenniel, "Phiz," and Mr. Julian Portch, will be published by Mr. Hotten.

**A STANDING NAVY: its Necessity and Organisation**, by Captain Forbes, is announced by Mr. Murray.

**ESPARTO**, a rush or grass, is passing into greater consumption every year for paper-making. Esparto, or Alfa, or Sparte, or Spartum, or Stipa tenacissima, or Machrochloa tenacissima, for by all those names this grass is described, was known to the Greeks and Romans as an excellent material for cordage. For centuries the Spaniards have used it for making ropes, baskets, mats, sacks, and also paper. The French, on taking possession of Algeria, found it growing in large quantities in several provinces, and in use by the Arabs for precisely the same purposes as in Spain. As regards its application for paper-making, in Spain, as has been said, paper has been made from it for a considerable length of time. At the London Exhibition of 1851, "Esparto," as a material for ropes and for paper, was shown by several Spanish exhibitors; and Alfa, and paper made from it, were shown in the Algerian section of French products, and deemed worthy of honourable mention. In 1851 rags were not so dear as they are in 1861. Moreover, the means of transport in Algeria were then very different from what they now are, and no dependence could at that time be placed on a regular supply, nor was there sufficient guarantee as to cost; but all these circumstances have changed, and it now forms a regular article of import from Algeria into France and Belgium, and several paper-mills use large quantities of it, both by itself and also in combination with rags and straw. It is being imported into this country on a large scale; several paper-makers in England now use it regularly.

**ANOTHER SCOTTISH DAILY.**—The *Dundee Advertiser* is announced to appear daily after the 1st of May.

**SOME GLASGOW BOOKSELLERS** have become very justly alarmed as to the operation of certain clauses in a proposed new Police Bill for that city. It appears that second-hand booksellers are in the Bill placed with brokers and pawnbrokers, and as such will be bound to have the words "licensed broker" painted over their doors; to be punished if they do any business between 11 o'clock on Saturday night and 9 o'clock on Monday morning, or between 10 o'clock on any other night and 9 o'clock on the following morning; or fail to enter in books kept for police inspection every book purchased, with the name and abode of the seller, and the date and hour of each transaction, and the price paid; or if any book purchased is sold or removed before the lapse of seven days. All these regulations, which are wisely applied to pawnbrokers, are absurdly out of place in the case of old and secondhand booksellers, and surely will never be carried into effect. Yet Scotland stomachs legislation, as witness the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which England would not tolerate for a day; and the fears of the Glasgow booksellers may have some ground. Only imagine the old-book trade in London coming under such regime!

**"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."**—Mr. Bentley announces a volume of "Popular Answers to 'Essays and Reviews,'" by Dr. Cumming. They will consist of lectures delivered in various places. Messrs. Houlston and Wright publish "The 'Essays and Reviews' and the People of England: a Popular Refutation of the principal Propositions of the Essayists, with an Appendix containing the Protest of the Bishops and Clergy, the Proceedings in Convocation, and all the Documents and Letters connected with the subject." Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker announce: "No Antecedent Impossibility in Miracles, in Some Remarks on the Essay of the late Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., on 'The Study of the Evidences of Christianity,' in a Letter by a Country Clergyman"; "The Reviewers Reviewed and the Essayists Criticised: being an Analysis and Confutation of each of the Seven 'Essays and Reviews' (Reprinted from the *Literary Churchman*)"; "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture. Constancy in Prayer: its Importance considered with especial Reference to the Temptations of a Student's Life." Two Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, by Charles A. Heurtley, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity. Messrs. Seeley and Co. publish "Vain Philosophy the Spoiler of the Church," by the Rev. C. Bridges. Mr. E. Thompson publishes two pamphlets by Mr. C. Gooch, M.A.; one, "An Examination of Dr. Temple's Essay on the Education of the World;" and the other, "An Examination of Mr. R. Williams's Review of Bunsen's Biblical Researches."

**THE FIRST VOLUME OF POPE'S LIFE**, by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, introductory to the new edition of Pope's works, is announced by Mr. Murray. This edition will include the materials collected by the late Mr. Croker, and all the notes of the previous editors which are illustrative of the text. The correspondence will comprise about 700 letters which have never hitherto been collected, and of these nearly 500 are entirely new, and printed for the first time. To the prose works will be added the anecdotes of Pope, and the records of his conversation, which have been preserved by Spence and others. The poetical works will contain the unpublished satire on the Duke of Marlborough, and many new lines and various readings derived from the original manuscripts which were presented by Pope to his friend Richardson.

**AMERICA.—A LIFE OF FRANKLIN**, by Mr. James Parton, is in the press.

**THE SLAVE STATES AND NORTHERN LITERATURE.**—In England a very faint conception exists of the more than Papal censorship which is exercised in the slave states over newspapers and books from the North. Messrs. Harper, Bros., the great New York publishers, are thus denounced and proscribed by the editor of the *Columbus Times of Georgia*: "It is extremely gratifying to know that the publications issued from this Black Republican, Abolition establishment are fast losing their circulation in the South. Packages after packages are being returned, and we trust that Southern people will cease entirely to read them. The last number of their *Weekly* is as violent an Abolition production as ever came from the office of Garrison's *Liberator*. The house of Harper has grown rich upon Southern patronage and support, and the return has been, that out of their colossal fortunes thousands have been subscribed and freely given for the maintenance of the infamous principles, the carrying out of which has caused the existing state of affairs. The Harpers have ever been bitter enemies of the South and her institutions. Their piracies of the works of foreign authors, and the cheap publication of them in New York, and the immense orders from the Southern States, have made them one of the richest establishments in the country. We must not give 'aid and comfort' to our enemies in any conceivable shape or form." The *Savannah News*, quoting from its contemporary, adds: "We endorse every word of the above; but, in the name of common justice, we protest against discrimination against Harper's publications. There is a host of pernicious Northern issues flooding the Southern country every whit as bad, and some of them actually worse than Harper's *Weekly* or *Monthly*. We insist that the entire batch of such papers as the New York *Mercury*, New York *Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*, New York *Leader*, et id omne genus, should be included among those not to be tolerated at the South. We know of but three literary publications north of Mason and Dixon's line which are worthy of support from the South; these are the *Home Journal* and *Knickerbocker Magazine*, of New York, and *Godey's Lady's Book* of Philadelphia. Neither of these has ever insulted Southern readers, or reflected in the slightest degree on our institutions, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony in their favour." At this rate, would it not be far simpler and safer to suppress all literature together?

**PAPER NECK-TIES** are among the latest inventions. They are printed in imitation of silk and gingham with such exactness as to defy detection, save on close inspection. With the advantages of this new invention, gents can sport a "stunning tie" (as often as their inclination permits. Paper shirt-collars and shirt-fronts are now in common wear in New York.

**MR. GEORGE GREENLEAF**, well-known in Boston as a reporter, died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, his native place, a few weeks since. Mr. Greenleaf was formerly one of the proprietors and junior editor of the *New Hampshire Gazette*, and subsequently a reporter of the *Boston Times*, *Boston Herald*, *Washington Union*, and *Baltimore Republican*; and latterly one of the publishers and editors of the *Fulton City* (Ill.) *Advertiser*.

**DR. JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS**, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Department of Yale College, died in New Haven, Conn., March 25, aged 71 years. He held a high rank among American scholars, not only for learning and research in his special department, but for his acquaintance with general philology. He was the author of a Hebrew Dictionary and of many works of merit. For nearly forty years he has been connected with the Theological Seminary of Yale College.

**JUDGE LOW**, of St. Louis, has decided that a paper published in the interest of a religious sect is not a newspaper, and the legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

**THE REV. H. W. BEECHER**, of New York, is about to visit England.

**PRINTERS IN POWER.**—The Vice-President of the United States, the last Postmaster-General, the present Secretary of the Interior, and the present Secretary of War, were all printers.

**MR. THACKERAY'S Lectures on the Four Georges and his Roundabout Papers** have been collected from the *Cornhill Magazine*, and published as a 50-cent volume, by Mr. Noyes, New York.

**MR. BENNETT**, the editor of the *New York Herald*, the most widely circulated of newspapers, is thus described by the *New York Dispatch*: "We have answered the question repeatedly of late—the nationality of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *Herald*? He is a subject of Great Britain and Ireland. He is not, and no consideration could induce him to become, a citizen of this country. In politics he is an absolutist, and much prefers the system of government inaugurated by Louis Napoleon to that even of England. It is his earnest desire to break up the Confederacy of the United States, hoping that out of its ruins a government will arise that will be essentially autocratic in its features. To carry out his programme, he employs as writers to the columns of the *Herald* men whom he is fully persuaded are inimical to the continuance of the Union, and hostile to democracy—men who are avowed Secessionists and Monarchists. The *Herald* has done more than all the other papers published to bring about the evils which at present exist, and which every true-hearted American laments."

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By Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, Booksellers, Edinburgh.  
Stuart Mill's Political Economy. 1848. Vol. II.

By Mr. T. W. Clarke, Bookseller, Mansfield.

Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire. 1 vol. small folio.

Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, edited by Thorley. 3 vols. 4to.

Friends in Council, 1st series. 2 vols. post 8vo. (1st edit.)

By Mr. G. Hope, Bookseller, 3, Castlegate, York.

Christian Fellowship, or Church Member's Guide, by J. A. James. 12mo.

Hamilton.

Practical Treatise on Banking, by J. W. Gilbart. 2 vols. 8vo. (latest edit.)

Longman.

Battle of Marston Moor. 8vo.

By Mr. W. J. Smith, Bookseller, 43, North-street, Brighton.

Kerr's Blackstone. 4 vols. 8vo.  
Theologian. 1846.  
Theological Critic. Arnold, 1852.  
Poppo's Thucydides. 2 vols.  
Hopkins and Rimbault on the Organ. 1855.  
Old England. Nos. 13, 49-52.

By Mr. Charles Hindley, Bookseller, 41, North-street, Brighton.

Hengstenberg on the Psalms. Vol. III. 8vo. (Clarke's Foreign Theological Library).  
Moore's Poetical Works, 10 vols. 12mo. Vols. I, VI, X. Longman (green cloth).  
Select Poetry, edited by Edward Farr. Vol. II. 18mo. Parker Society.  
Robert's Young Cook's Guide.  
McDonnold's Cookery.

### TRADE NEWS.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**—T. Wilks, F. Farrar, and W. Dunbar, Holywell-street, Strand, booksellers, newagents, and publishers, so far as regards T. Wilks.—Tonks and Jones, Birmingham, printers and stationers.—J. W. Cripps and A. W. Starkey, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, City, and elsewhere, wholesale stationers.—Henry and Charles Davis, Queenhithe, City, wholesale stationers.

**DIVIDEND.**—May 17, J. Tonks, Birmingham, printer, stationer, and wine merchant.

**DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.**—J. Williams, Horsley Heath, Staffordshire, chemist and printer; first div. of 1s. 3½d. on any Thursday, at Mr. Kinnear's, Birmingham.—W. K. Brame and J. Brame, jun., Birmingham, printers; first div. of 1s. 5½d. on any Monday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, April 26, 27, and 29, the imported stock of foreign printed music of Messrs. Boosey and Sons, of Holles-street (relinquishing that branch of their business), comprising the works of esteemed authors, the plates of many of which have been destroyed. The stock includes works for the orchestra, overtures, symphonies, dance music, full scores, &c., with numerous compositions for various instruments, wind and stringed, in solos, duets, trios, quartets, &c.; instruction books and exercises; works for the pianoforte by the most popular composers, for solo or duet, and with instrumental accompaniments; organ music, vocal music, sacred and secular, in score and parts; German, French, Spanish, and Italian songs; operas and oratorios; also several works on the history and theory of music.

#### PAST SALES.

By MESSRS. S. L. SOTHEY and J. WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Wednesday, 10th April, and the three following days, the remaining portion of the library of the late Dr. James Forbes Young, the library of a well known collector, the mathematical and scientific library of the late Rev. William Cook, of University College, and Glover's Stuart Correspondence. The sale realised 955l. 18s. 6d. Amongst remarkable lots were the following:

Hussey (Mrs.) Illustrations of British Mycology, 2 vols. 1847. 9l. 10s.  
Notes and Queries, from the commencement in November 1849, to June 1860, 21 vols. 1849-60. 5l. 10s.  
Zoological Society of London, Transactions of the. 1835-58. 7l. 17s. 6d.  
Curtis (W.) Flora Londinensis, 3 vols. 1777. 2l. 10s.  
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Coverdale (M.) A Christian Exhortation unto customable Swearers, with a Preface, and at the close a Poem, entitled "A short instruction to the world." Black letter, rare, very fine large copy. John Awdley, 1575. 2l. 7s.

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Curtis (W.) Botanical Magazine, or Flower Garden displayed. The Old Series complete, 42 vols. 2356 coloured plates, an original set. 9l. 17s. 6d.

Intermediate State. Man wholly Mortal, wherein 'tis proved that as whole man sinned, so whole man died, contrary to that common distinction of Soul and Body, by R. O. Brand Hollis's binding. At London, 1655. 1l. 16s.

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Hora Beate Mariæ Virginis, cum Kalendario. Manuscript on vellum. 8vo. Sæc. xvi. 13l.

Blake. "Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims," painted in fresco by William Blake, and by him engraved and published, October 8, 1810, at No. 28, corner of Broad-street, Golden-square. 1l. 16s.

Brydges (Sir E.) Censura Literaria, containing Titles, Abstracts, and Opinions of Old English Books. 10 vols. Second edition. 1815. 9l.

Dibdin (T. F.) Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Days' Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts and Subjects connected with early Engraving, Typography, and Bibliography, 3 vols. facsimiles, original boarding. Roy. 8vo. 1817. 7l. 12s. 6d.

Strutt (J.) Horda Angel-cynn, or a complete View of the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c. of the People of England, 3 vols. many plates. 1774-76. 7l. 10s.

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Stuart Correspondence. A Series of Letters of Bishop Atterbury to the Chevalier de St. George, and some of the adherents of the House of Stuart, from the originals in her Majesty's possession. 8l. 10s.

By THE SAME, on Monday, 15th April, a number of miscellaneous works, a large number relating to North Wales. The sale produced 191l. 17s. The following are some curious works:

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Josselyn (John) Account of Two Voyages to New England, wherein you have the prices of all necessaries for furnishing a Planter and his Family at his first coming, a Description of the Countrey, &c. 8vo. 1674. 1l. 9s.

A Myrrour for Magistrates, wherein maye be seen, by example of other, with howe grevous plagues vices are punished, &c. 4to. Thomas Marshe. 1563. 1l. 17s.

Bottled Ale.—The Natural History of Bottled Ale. 8vo. woodcut, uncut. Chester, Printed for Randall Minshall, 1710. 1l. 5s.

Wallace.—The Life and Acts of the most famous and valiant Champion, Sir William Wallace, Knight of Ellerslie, Maintainer of the Liberty of Scotland, black letter, in verse. 8vo. Glasgow, Printed by R. Sanders, 1665. 2l. 8l.

Owein (Guillame, a Welshman) Le Bregement de toutes les estatutes, aussi bien des vielles come des nouelles nouuellement abreges, black letter, 12mo. Impressum Londini per Richardum Pynsonum, 1521. The first edition. Of great rarity. 1l. 16s.

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New Testament.—Novum Jesu Christi Testamentum, cum obscuriorum vocum et quorundam loquendi generum accuratis interpretationibus margini adscriptis. 24mo. Lond. 1592. This second edition of the Greek Testament published in England seems to be even rarer than the first. There was no copy of it in the Sussex collection, and it does not appear to be either in the British Museum or Bodleian, although copies of the first edition are in both of those libraries. 2l. 27s.

The Original Papers of Booth, Cibber, and Wilks, respecting the Expenses and Management of the old Drury-lane Theatre in 1714, 1715, 1716, &c., several hundred original papers, with the autographs of Robert Wilks, Colley Cibber, and B. Booth, including MSS. relating to the old stage scenery, stage furniture, theatrical economy. 5l. 5s.

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